FBIS DAILY REPORT

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COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

EASTERN EUROPE

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FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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GDR REPRESENTATIVE SCORES WESTERN MBFR STANCE

LD182228Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1836 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Vienna (ADN correspondent)--At a press conference at the end of the plenary session of the Vienna negotiations on a mutual reduction of forces and armaments in central Europe marking the opening of the 15th round of the talks on Thursday, the head of the GDR delegation, Ambassador Dr Ingo Oeser, called on the Western states taking part in the talks to show at long last readiness for an effective reduction of armaments on a reciprocal basis.

He pointed out that the foreign ministers of the participating states of the Warsaw Pact, in the communique on their conference in Sofia on 25 April this year, declared that concrete and effective steps to reduce the military confrontation in Europe should be taken as quickly as possible.

To achieve a substantial reduction of forces and armaments in central Europe, the head of the GDR delegation stressed, the USSR, Czechoslovakia, the GDR and Poland submitted a draft agreement as early as 8 November, 1973. If the Western participants had accepted it as the basis for an agreement, the military formations could by now have been reduced by about 170,000 men, including their weapons and military equipment, both by the socialist and Western participants.

Despite the purposeful efforts of the socialist states, no agreement has so far been reached at the Vienna negotiations. The GDR representative showed that the principal obstacle is the unrealistic basic attitude of the Western participants which has not changed since November, 1973. Even the modified Western outline plan of December 1975 envisaged unequal commitments. Unfortunately, it has to be stated that the "changes" presented at the end of the last round of talks to the previous Western proposals preserved their unacceptable basic elements. Even the Western representatives themselves declared that their outline plan of 1975 remained unchanged as a basic concept.

The GDR representative declared that, if genuine progress is to be made at the negotiations, the Western participants must adjust their position on the basic questions and abandon attempts to achieve one-sided advantages. He assessed the demonstrative strengthening of the volume of NATO armed forces in the region in which the forces are to be reduced, and the plans for the production of the neutron weapon and its deployment in Western Europe, which has by no means been abandoned, as contrary to the aim of the negotiations and to detente.

MORE ON SHAH OF IRAN'S VISIT, ACTIVITIES

Shah, Zhivkov Tour

AU181150Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 18 May 78 AU

[Text] Sofia radio correspondent Georgi Sveshtnikov telephone report: Comrade Todor Zhivkov, Their Imperial Majesties the Shahanshah of Iran Reza Pahlavi and Empress Farrah Pahlavi, and Comrade Lyudmila Zhivkova today left Varna for Tolbukhin Okrug. They were accompanied by the foreign ministers of the two countries Petur Mladenov and 'Abbas 'Ali Khal'atbari, and by Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Andrey Lukanov.

At the Stefan Karadzha horse breeding farm, which is one of the largest in Bulgaria, the esteemed guests were briefed on the organization of labor as well as on the development and future of cattle breeding in the okrug. They also attended a horserace in which some horses bred in the Cherno More agro-industrial complex in Balchik participated.

The guests then arrived at the Albena international summer resort. They visited the resort and were familiarized with the present state and prospects for the development of the leisure time campaign in Bulgaria as well as prospects for international tourism.

BTA Report

AU181749Y Sofia BTA in English 1450 GMT 18 May 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 13 (BTA)--The usually reserved Iranian Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi today became noticeably more animated when he became familiar with the development of agriculture and tourism in Bulgaria.

It is admittedly difficult to define to what his increased interest was due--whether to his continuing unofficial talks with the president of the State Council Mr Todor Zhivkov or to the great potential of Bulgarian agriculture and tourism that were demonstrated before him. The all-round influence of the two factors seems more likely to have given rise to the numerous questions which he directed to the leaders of an agro-industrial complex and a tourist centre.

These and some other signs give grounds to competent sources to think that the talks, now in their third day, between the president of the State Council Mr Todor Zhivkov and the Shah of Iran will have a markedly positive effect on the further development of bilateral relations, especially in the economic and commercial field.

The two heads of state, together with Empress Farah Pahlavi and Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova watched from a helicopter the vast fields of the "Cherno More" agro-industrial complex in the county of Tolbukhin (northeast Bulgaria) and attended horse races arranged in their honour. At the agro-industrial complex there is a stud-farm for pedigree horses which have won prizes at big international competitions. The shah and the empress accepted the pedigree Arab stallion and mare presented to them.

The officials became acquainted also with the development of livestock breeding and plant growing on the agro-industrial complex. This complex, which occupies 38,000 hectares of land, grows 10,000 hectares of wheat, 10,000 hectares of maize and 4,000 hectares of sunflower. The average yield of wheat is 5,200 kg per hectare.

It has farms of 3,000 cows each with an annual performance of 3,200 litres of milk, and 30,000 sheep. Eighty percent of the farm operations are mechanized.

The officials also visited the "Albena" resort on the Black Sea. Its architecture is modern, inspired by the old Bulgarian style. The resort was built in six years and can accommodate 11,000 people. Every year 300,000 tourists from 20 countries spend their holidays in it. Particularly valuable is its beach which is 5 kilometers long and at least 50 meters wide.

DAILY SCORES FOREIGN INTERVENTION IN ZAIRE

AU1809[illegible]2Y Sofia BTA in English 0847 GMT 18 May 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 18 (BTA)--NARODNA ARMIYA reads today: "The West is preparing an open intervention to save the regime in Kinshasa, which is detested by the people of Zaire. Only the proper occasion for this intervention is looked for the time being. It strikes that such occasion is looked for elsewhere--in the USSR, Cuba, Angola, Algeria, Libya and Zambia, and not exactly where it ought to be searched."

Commentator Ivan Zhelev points out that the reasons are in Kinshasa, or rather in the ruling role played in Zaire by Western imperialist monopolies--American, Belgian, French and British. According to the author the real interests of the West in Zaire hide in the fabulous profits of hundreds of million dollars, pounds sterling and francs.

The commentator points out: "Now the governments in Washington, Paris, Brussels and London, and also in Peking, are saying that they take a stand against any foreign interference in Zaire. But is not the help which these countries render to Mobutu an expression of a most obvious and unceremonious interference in the events which are of purely domestic competence? It seems that imperialists have different measurements as regards foreign intervention. When it is a question of their brutal interference, they attach the label of 'humane help' to it, and when it concerns the help of Angola, which lends a fraternal hand to thousands of Zaire refugees who find shelter on the territory of Angola, the protectors of Mobutu assess it as 'aggression'. The people of Shaba do not need the 'salvation' of the West, because they know its price quite well. Any foreign intervention in Zaire is dangerous and unpermissable because it will only aggravate the situation."

PAPERS COMMENT ON CHINESE EMIGRATION FROM VIETNAM

AU190933Y Sofia BTA in English 0845 GMT 19 May 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 19 (BTA)--RABOTNICHESKO DELO and ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME today dwell in commentaries on the question of mass immigration of the Chinese from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, on Peking's provocative behaviour in this connection and the attempts of the bourgeois press to distort by all means the truth about these events.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO points out the equal status of the Chinese living in Vietnam and the fact that there have been no reasons for discontent so far to this end, moreover that the question was regulated by a 1954 agreement between the Chinese Communist Party and the Workers' Party of Vietnam. In search of the cause for the present developments, the author comes to the conclusion that it roots in the hegemonic strivings of Peking, which dislikes the establishment of a Socialist Vietnam. The author also regards as negative the stance of the Chinese leadership in connection with the spreading rumours of a "big war" afoot between the Chinese People's Republic and Vietnam.

The Chinese administration made no efforts to disprove these rumours, as well as the statement that "the Chinese Government called the Chinese in Vietnam to return to their homeland", the commentary underlines.

"The truth about the equal status of the Chinese in Vietnam is well-known and it is more than clear that it was not the real reason which made some of them want to return to China. And any attempts at distorting this truth through false and ill-meant rumours are doomed to failure", concludes ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in its signed commentary.

PARTY DAILY SCORES 'LEFTIST' TERRORISM

AU1814477 Sofia BTA in English 1315 GMT 18 May 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 18 (BTA)--Prof. Khristo Nestorov writes in today's RABOTNICHESKO DELO on the negative role of the extreme "left" in the revolutionary process. The author points out that the course of events in Italy--the kidnapping and murder of Aldo Moro by the "Red Brigades" extreme-left organization, reveals the evolution of the "left-wing" extreme to a cruel and reactionary in its essence banditry.

Prof. Khristo Nestorov dwells on the social and political nature of the extreme "left": a show of petty-bourgeois and lumpen proletarian "revolutionary spirit". In the author's opinion the events of recent years freshly affirm the fact that the extreme "left" is a serious threat not only to the revolutionary worker's movement but also to all progressive forces.

"In our time the extreme 'left' got shape and developed under the conditions of the new stage of the world revolutionary process, related to the ripe necessity of a transition to socialism of the developed capitalist countries, Prof. Nestorov states. An objective historical basis for it are two interrelated phenomena: expanding and deepening of revolutionary reforms in the life of the peoples, on the one hand, and the change in the composition of the revolutionary forces--on the other."

It is stated further in the article that the real contradictions among the democratic and socialist forces very often keep up the extreme moods and aspirations of the youth and the strata lagging behind ideologically and politically. It is also stated that the difficulties and contradictions in the world liberation movement have directly affected the moods, ideas and the political orientation of the new generations. Influence in this respect was exerted by the existence of leftist movements and organizations--Trotskist, anarcho-syndicalist, etc.

The author reviews the extremist movements and organizations which appeared in Latin America, North America, the USA, Japan and Western Europe, mainly in Italy, West Germany, Spain and Portugal. It is stressed that the extreme "left" arose among the young people and in the student movement, and showed an emphatic interest in the beginning to closely link itself with the working class, with the workers. Prof. Khristo Nestorov concentrates on the activity of the left-wing extreme organizations in Western Europe: the "Red Army faction" of Baader-Meinhof in the FRG and the "Red Brigades" in Italy. It is pointed out that the actions of these underground terrorist organizations speak of most negative and dangerous features of the extreme "left."

The article describes in detail the escalation of terror, which has been carried out since the beginning of 1978 by the "Red Brigades" in Italy. The kidnapping and murder of Aldo Moro shows that it is organically included in the imperialist "strategy of tension". On the other hand, it continues to present itself as the "steadiest exponent" of the revolutionary interests and strivings of [the] proletariat.

According to the Italian progressive press, the author of the article emphasizes, this organization, its political and ideological physiognomy, has a pronounced Maoist character. Together with the other underground organizations in Italy the "Red Brigades" most energetically opposed the Italian Communist Party and the Italian Socialist Party, to the policy of uniting the democratic forces. Maoism, the Chinese cultural evolution and the current experience of the militant movements in the metropolises form the basis of their activity.

In conclusion Prof Khristo Nestorov points out that the international communist movement has always condemned terror as a means in political struggle. Furthermore the author emphasizes: "And the struggle against the extreme 'left-wing' and terrorism rests on the Marxist-Leninist line of the international communist movement, worked out by the international and regional conferences of the fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties. Based on a profound analysis of the historical and revolutionary process in the world these parties have fixed their new political line: uniting and consolidating the peace-loving forces in the world, led by the communists and the socialist countries in the struggle for peace, for detente in international relations."

TODOROV RECEIVES CYPRIOT DELEGATION LEADER

AU182014Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 18 May 78 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, on 18 May received Andreas Patsalidhis, Cypriot minister of finances and economic cooperation and chairman of the Cypriot part of the joint Bulgarian-Cypriot commission on economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

A protocol on the work of the second session of the joint Bulgarian-Cypriot commission on economic and scientific-technical cooperation was signed today. The protocol was signed by Andreas Patsalidhis, chairman of the Cypriot part of the commission and Angel (Soishev), chairman of the Committee on Labor and Wages of the Council of Ministers.

TODOROV, OTHERS VISIT SHUMEN OKRUG 19 MAY

AU191113Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 19 May 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Stanko Todorov, accompanied by Grigor Stoichkov and Toncho Chakurov, is visiting Shumen Okrug. After acquainting himself with the construction works at the new production projects and with the technical reconstruction and modernization of the Madara truck producing combine, (?which is being carried out with the assistance of Soviet and Czechoslovak specialists), Comrade Stanko Todorov met the combine's leadership. Comrade Stanko Todorov and his entourage later left for the town of Preslav, where they will be briefed on the recently discovered (?ancient) golden treasure.

MOSCOW CITY CPSU COMMITTEE DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU191110Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 19 May 78 AU

[Text] A 5-member delegation of the Moscow City CPSU Committee led by Viktor Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee, has arrived in Sofia to attend the days devoted to Moscow. The honored Soviet guests were welcomed at the Sofia airport by Georgi Yardanov, first secretary of Sofia City Party Committee, and Petur Mezhourechki, chairman of the Sofia City People's Council Executive Committee. Tonight the delegation will attend a meeting and concert at the Universiade Hall.

BRIEFS

BRITISH COMMUNIST RECEIVED--Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee secretary, on 18 May received (?Jack Woddis), member of the Political Committee and head of the International Relations Department of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain, who is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee. Information on the two parties' activities was exchanged, and the possibilities of further developing the cooperation between them was discussed. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 18 May 78 AU]

TUNISIAN MINISTER RECEIVED--Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, on 18 May received Fouad Mbazaa, Tunisian minister of youth and sports. Trendafil Martinnki chairman of the Bulgarian committee on sports and physical culture, attended the meeting. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 18 May 78 AU]

ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR DEPARTS--Romanian Ambassador to Bulgaria Trofin Simedrea left Bulgaria for good today. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 18 May 78 AU]

FINNISH TU DELEGATION ARRIVES--Sofia, May 18 (BTA)--A delegation of the central organization of Finnish trade unions arrived here today, headed by its chairman, Pekka Oivio. During their three-day stay the Finnish TU workers are scheduled to have meetings with the leadership of the Bulgarian trade unions. They will discuss questions pertaining to cooperation of the TU organizations of the two countries and international issues. A cooperation plan on the 1978-1979 period is planned to be signed by the Bulgarian trade unions and the central organization of the Finnish trade unions. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 18 May 78 AU]

AUSTRIAN DELEGATION DEPARTS--The delegation of the Austrian Communist Party of Lower Austria led by Karl Zenker, member of the Austrian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, left Bulgaria today. At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Georgi Yordanov, first secretary of the Sofia City Party Committee and member of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat, and others. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 13 May 78 AU]

USSR TOURISM OFFICIAL RECEIVED--Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee secretary, on 17 May received (Sergey Nikitin), head of the main administration on international tourism at the USSR Council of Ministers. Georgi Eftimov, Chairman of the State Committee on Tourism, and Georgi (Yakov), BCP Central Committee Foreign Policy and International Relations Department deputy head, also participated. Valentin Pavlov, adviser at the USSR Embassy in Sofia also attended the meeting. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 17 May 78 AU]

HUSAK, DZUR ATTEND ARMY POLITICAL CONFERENCE

LD181635Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Excerpts] A 2-day conference of the CPCZ organization of the Czechoslovak People's Army Western Military District opened in Tabor today, attended by a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the party's Central Committee and president of the republic, and including Eugen Turzo, head of a department of the party's Central Committee; Army Gen Martin Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense; and Lt Gen Antonin Brabec, chief of the main political directorate of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

The report of the district party organization was delivered by Maj Gen Julius (Hasena), chief of the political directorate of the Western Military District.

He appreciated the value of the developing cooperation and strengthening friendship-in-arms between our soldiers and members of the Soviet Army and the other armies of the Warsaw Pact for raising the defense capability of our homeland.

Husak Address

LD182110Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] With a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, present, a 2-day conference of the CPCZ of the Western Military District of the Czechoslovak People's Army started in Tabor today.

Comrade Gustav Husak spoke in the discussion, and on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and its delegation greeted the participants in the conference, all communists and members of the Western Military District, and all of the Czechoslovak People's Army. He positively evaluated the contribution of the Czechoslovak People's Army to the successes achieved by our entire society since the 15th CPCZ Congress and appreciated the good results achieved by communists of the Western Military District in specialist and political preparedness. He emphasized the responsible approach in the spirit of which communists of our army set for themselves still more demanding tasks. He pointed out that this approach was the characteristic feature of the deliberations of the 11th Central Committee session and the recent district and regional conferences of the party throughout the country.

Comrade Gustav Husak also dealt with the international conditions in which the program of the 15th CPCZ Congress is being realized by our working people. He stressed that the security and independence of our country and the peaceful work of our people are reliably secured by the firm friendship and alliance with the USSR and other countries of the socialist community. He recalled the peace initiative of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, which, in the past few years, has already brought about some substantive results. At the same time, he pointed out that even now, at a time of developing cooperation between countries with different social systems, there are adversaries of the endeavor to preserve peace.

Aggressive imperialist circles try to further stimulate the armament race and stand in the way of military detente in the world. Therefore, while fulfilling the tasks of the construction of socialism, we must also pay great attention to the care of our armed forces. While incessantly developing a peace policy, we must also think about a reliable defense of our security and the revolutionary achievements of our people. In this connection Comrade Husak pointed out the importance of raising the combat preparedness of our army, which, as a firm part of the armies of the Warsaw Pact, is based on Marxist-Leninist and internationalist foundations and is ready to defend the country and socialism. Comrade Husak stressed that further improving the political-educational, ideological and political-organizational work plays an important role in the activity of our army. The army enjoys good conditions and at the same time has great responsibility for the education of the young people as aware and mature citizens of our socialist state, in the spirit of the principles of socialist patriotism, and proletarian and socialist internationalism.

The CPCZ Central Committee and state bodies of our republic much appreciate the honest and selfless work of communists and all members of the armed forces, because we have the utmost interest in our army being in all ways up-to-date with current military science and technology, and being a politically firm and reliable pillar of the socialist system in our country, Comrade Gustav Husak stressed.

At the close of his address, Comrade Husak thanked communists and all members of the Western Military District and the entire army for their work in raising the combat and political preparedness and for their effective help, given in various ways by the armed forces to the national economy. Their work is concrete and convincing proof of their full support for the policy of the CPCZ as approved by the 15th congress, and for the progress of the party Central Committee in the implementation of that policy.

Comrade Husak expressed the belief that communists and all members of the Western Military District will not spare their efforts in their future work for the fulfilment of the most honest task--safeguarding the defense and security of our socialist country. He wished them many future successes in this task.

JAKES ADDRESSES GREEK CP CONGRESS IN ATHENS

LD1811062 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0600 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] The 10th Congress of the Greek Communist Party continued in Athens yesterday with the debate on the main congress documents. The congress was addressed by Milos Jakes, head of the CPCZ delegation, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee. He conveyed to participants in the congress and to all members of the Greek Communist Party warm fraternal greetings and manifestations of solidarity from the CPCZ. The heroism with which the Greek people fought against fascism and war and with which they continue to wage their struggle against imperialism, for independence, peace and social progress is well known in Czechoslovakia.

Comrade Jakes also briefed delegates on the implementation of tasks arising from the decisions of the 15th CPCZ Congress. He emphasized that the Czechoslovak people have never had such a happy and rich life as at present.

In concluding his address, the head of the CPCZ delegation highly praised the successes scored by the fraternal party of Greek communists.

POLISH UNIVERSITY AWARDS DEGREE TO COLOTKA

LD190204Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Peter Colotka, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and deputy federal premier, received the degree Honors Causa in Prague today from academic representatives of the Nicolas Copernicus University at Torun.

This honor was awarded to him on the occasion of the 500th anniversary of the birth of the outstanding scientist, Nicolas Copernicus, for his contribution to the development of sciences on state and law and for the deepening of mutual Czechoslovak-Polish cooperation.

MORE ON INTERVIEW WITH AFGHAN PLANNING MINISTER

AU181008Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 May pp 1, 7 AU

[CTK interview with Afghan planning minister: "A Plan To Accelerate the Economic Development"]

[Text] Kabul, CTK--The main goal of the Government of the Afghan Republic is to rapidly remove economic backwardness and to substantially accelerate social and economic progress within the framework of a noncapitalist path of social and economic development, corresponding to the achieved degree of the national and democratic revolution. Among the fundamental progressive social and economic changes, by means of which the government plans to achieve this goal, are, above all, a democratic agricultural reform for the benefit and with the direct participation of the working people of the Afghan countryside, an accelerated industrialization of the country, a comprehensive strengthening of the state sector--particularly in the basic branches of the economy--and of its orientation entirely for the benefit of the people, and a consolidation of the state control of foreign trade as well as of the main components of domestic trade.

This was stressed by Sultan Ali Keshtmand planning minister of the Afghan Democratic Republic, in Kabul on Monday in an interview he gave to the CTK correspondent. The realization of these changes will be one of the main prerequisites for the formation of a truly independent economy, comprised primarily of releasing the country from the system of foreign aid.

In an extensive discourse on the current situation of the Afghan economy, which is resolving a number of past blunders, primarily in the sphere of orientation and priorities, the planning minister pointed to the fact that this year the Afghan economy will be directed by a 1-year economic plan. The planning and economic organs, however, have already started to prepare a new 5-year plan to develop the national economy which will direct the country's economic system as of the beginning of the subsequent year. The main goal for this middle-range plan, based on scientific foundations, will be to accelerate the economic development, above all by developing industrial and scientific-technical cooperation with the socialist countries, as well as with other states that show interest in such cooperation without setting preliminary political and economic conditions. The Afghan Government intends to mobilize all internal and external financial and material means to realize the planned tasks and to substantially increase capital investment. Among the priorities of the new 5-year plan will be the development of the industrial base, above all the extraction and processing of natural gas and copper, petrochemistry and a number of branches of the light and food industry, which should fully satisfy the needs of the Afghan working people. Extraordinary attention will be paid to developing agricultural production and its intensification.

Minister Keshtmand said that the Afghan Democratic Republic plans to develop and consolidate mutually beneficial economic relations with the CSSR, primarily in the industrial sector--in the cement industry, coal extraction, in the production of fertilizers and in other sectors in which, as he stressed, "Czechoslovakia, as an industrially highly advanced country, can contribute to the development of the Afghan economy and to an increase in the standard of living of the Afghan people."

The rapid realization of the social and economic reforms planned by the new Afghan Government should contribute primarily to doing away with unemployment and to solving other pressing social problems, including the elimination of illiteracy. It will also make possible the expansion of the social measures for which the government in the past few days has alloted over 100 million afghani. These funds helped, for example, to introduce uniform food rations for all state employees and workers employed in state enterprises and to level the contribution for their meals.

The Afghan planning minister stressed in the interview that the government will not allow activity of branches of supranational monopolies in the country and will confine private enterprise to the marginal economic spheres. It will, however, comprehensively support the development of artisan and folk arts and crafts production, which employs over 250,000 people. In this context, the government plans a gradual transition to cooperative forms that would substantially increase the artisan and artistic standard and insure a stable income for this group of the Afghan working people.

PRAGUE RADIO CRITICIZES DISSIDENT'S ACTIVITIES

LD190036Y Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] In our next contribution we reply to the question: Who is Frantisek Kriegel?

The name Frantisek Kriegel appears from time to time in the Western press. This man, whom the bourgeois press habitually describes as one of the men of the Czechoslovak Spring of 1968, likes getting into the limelight. Not only does this satisfy his self-complacence, but it also aids him in playing the role assigned to him by the anticommunist centers. According to their scenario, he is now trying to play the role of the tragic hero, of a man who has allegedly become an outlaw in his own country.

On request he makes up anything. In Czechoslovakia, according to him, he is allegedly under constant police surveillance, and his life has essentially turned into a kind of house arrest. In short, his life is frightful. One might shed tears about the disconsolate fate of Frantisek Kriegel, if one were not capable of thinking logically, and if there were no clear and indisputable facts which prove Frantisek Kriegel, as well as the strategists of psychological warfare against Socialist Czechoslovakia to be liars.

Logic makes us ask the question: If Frantisek Kriegel is under constant police surveillance, how is it possible that he contributes without interference to the Western mass communication media, and has published views in them which definitely cannot be described as friendly toward Czechoslovakia? This example along demonstrates the absurdity of Kriegel's allegations. And as for his house arrest? He lives in a luxury flat on a high pension and receives the visits of his fellow believers from Czechoslovakia and some sensation-hunting correspondents from the West.

When Frantisek Kriegel attempts to don the tragic mask, he strives to look as impressive as possible.

He adds color to the image of an outlaw by the allegation that he lives in isolation, and that he has been deprived of his travel documents. Therefore, allegedly, he cannot leave the territory of Czechoslovakia. This is not the truth. Nobody has ever stopped Kriegel or those like him from traveling abroad. Thus, Frantisek Kriegel can have his passport for the asking, and leave for any destination of his choice.

The fact is that neither Kriegel, nor any other so-called Czechoslovak dissidents want to leave Czechoslovakia. They are well aware of the fact that they are of importance for the antisocialist centers only while still in Czechoslovakia. In the West they would go under, just as the Soviet traitor A.I Solzhenitsyn fell into oblivion.

He does not want this to happen. He does everything in his power to keep his name in front of his buddies--the so called dissident movement, as bourgeois propaganda describes it.

The movement is by no means monolithic. It is a group of political adventurers, artificially created by the antisocialist centers. These people, although united by hatred of socialism, are divided by personal ambitions, self-complacence and egotism. It is a case of one-upmanship; everybody wants to appear the leader, an important personality. And thus among the dissidents there are many personal currents and directions, rivalry and hatred. And Frantisek Kriegel wants to excel in this chaos of personal interests and hatred by trying to create the reputation of a man who is well known in the world, which for him means in the West. This is why he commissioned the Czechoslovak emigre Njanouch to write articles which are designed to keep his name in the West European press. The adventurer Frantisek Kriegel is paying particular attention to Spain. His assigned tragic role is to be suitably complemented by a heroic pose. And thus Frantisek Kriegel is trying to use, and abuse, one of the few bright moments of his life, his participation in the international brigades during the Spanish Civil War. Frantisek Kriegel, however, would find it difficult to explain to the Spanish people, which fought against the Franco dictatorship in incredibly complex and harsh conditions, how it came about that he so quickly changed the garb of the international brigade fighter for the uniform of a U.S. officer, and why and how he got into the service of the murderer of the Chinese people, Marshal Chiang Kai-shek. Incidentally, there is no need for him to explain anything to his former comrades from the international brigades, who are generally respected in our country. They expelled him from their ranks long ago.

And thus donning the previously mentioned tragic mask is Frantisek Kriegel's last resort. But a mask remains a mask, that is, something which is to cover up the true face. In the case of Frantisek Kriegel it is the face of an adventurer who has betrayed the noble ideas of the struggle for social progress, for which people gave their lives in the civil war in Spain, just as in the whole world. We have acquainted you with a profile of Frantisek Kriegel.

NEWSPAPERS REPORT ON SPRING FIELDWORK WEATHER

Progress in Bohemia

Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 11 May 78 p 1 WA

[Excerpts] The rain in the last few days primarily delayed sugar beet tilling.

According to reports from various regions, the loosening of the compacted soil along with timely and well-executed thinning are the most important tasks now. In view of the shortage of single-germinating seed this year, the agricultural enterprises will be able to complete this work within the deadline only with the help of brigades.

On 3 May, the Prague-West state farm started sugar beet tilling. Of a total area of 1,390 ha, only 150 ha could be completed; work in the fields had to be suspended for the past 4 days due to rain, and some areas, which received an average of 53mm of rain, are submerged. It may be possible to start cultivating again on the drier fields at the end of this week if the weather continues to be warm. At this farm, great attention is also given to thinning since the chemicals used were not sufficiently effective; a 300-member brigade is scheduled to help. Presently, agronomists are also evaluating the extent of necessary weeding and, if sufficiently great, traditional hoes will have to be used. Growers in south Moravia, with the help of brigades and technicians, completed the thinning of sugar beets on more than 700 ha. Because of the large amount of weeds caused by rains, hoeing equipment will now also be utilized. In Breclav area, thinning continues at a very fast rate at the Lanzhot Unified Agricultural Cooperative. However, extensive damage was caused by high winds which blew away topsoil and uprooted the tender seedlings. In the entire region the wind damaged more than 2,000 ha of sugar beets and plowing and replanting must as a result, start again immediately. Plowing has been completed on more than 1,000 ha and sugar beet was replanted on almost 260 ha.

At the east Bohemia agricultural enterprises managed by the regional agricultural administration in Hradec Kralove, 24,500 ha of sugar beets are to be thinned this year. Most of this will be done manually: only 1,350 ha in the region are to be thinned by electronic thinners from Agrostroj Jicin. Presently, all work is hindered by bad weather but it is imperative to start, since beet seedlings are all coming up simultaneously this year. Thinning and cultivating is progressing faster in the Chrudim area. The east Bohemia region received 7 tons of Solubor, imported borate fertilizer. It will be used on a priority basis at selected enterprises of the Jicin and Hradec Kralove districts in order to increase the sugar content of the beets. It is to be applied to the soil at the beginning of June.

South Moravian Progress

Prague PRACE in Czech 11 May 78 pp 1, 3 WA

[Excerpts] In the CSR, almost 95 percent of a total of 153,801 ha planted with sugar beets is waiting to be thinned. The extent of the yield of autumn harvest will depend on speedy, well-executed thinning. Due to recent rains the beets are coming up very quickly. In south Moravia thinning has begun in the Breclav and Hodonin districts and, with the help of brigades from villages, towns and sponsoring enterprises, more than 500 ha were thinned during the recent three holidays. Sugar beets have emerged already on four-fifths of the 43,730 planted hectares. In the coming days, therefore, workers from sponsoring enterprises and national committees will help with thinning. Some 2,500 brigade workers will arrive in the southern districts of the region from Slovakia in order to complete thinning in most of the area within 10 days.

Progress in Slovakia

Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 11 May 78 pp 1, 2 WA

[Excerpts] Farmers in west Slovakia have planted 98.3 percent of grain corn thus far. This is 5,8 percent more than this time last year. Corn planting has been completed in eight districts of this region. Heavy rain, however, delayed planting in the Levice and Topolcany districts. Silage corn has been planted in 83.6 percent of the region. This is better by 15 percent than last year. The task has been completed in the D. Streda, Galanta, Komarno and Nove Zamky districts.

The potato situation is more serious; only 70 percent has been planted in the west Slovakia region, or 3,915 ha of a total of 5,600 ha. The problem is common--poor quality and shortage of planting material. In the central Slovakia region, potatoes have been planted on 7,000 ha so far, which is less than half of the planned area. In the Banska Bystrica district, 43 planters are available with the capacity to work on at least 150 ha per day. So far, they have only managed to plant potatoes on less than 700 ha because of bad weather. In addition, a few days ago feed harvesting was begun. An inspection of the machinery revealed that the lack of parts for E-280 self-propelled cutters and Reform-2000 self-leveling harvesters is the biggest problem. The east Slovakia region belongs to one of our most important potato-growing areas. According to the plan, potatoes will be grown there on 22,000 ha. In the Presov district alone, more than 4,000 ha will be planted. The Spisska Nova Ves and Poprad districts must provide high-quality seedlings for growers in the rest of the region. Therefore, good work is more than imperative even in the rather unfavorable climatic conditions. Growers are trying to accelerate planting through use of good organizational work so that 40 percent of the potatoes can be harvested by mechanical combines.

Slovakian Alfalfa Harvesting

Bratislava PRACA in Slovak 11 May 78 p 2 WA

[Summary] The harvesting of alfalfa on 8,500 ha in the Nove Zamky district heralds the second stage of spring work. Following the recent rainy days, conditions are favorable for tilling and vegetable planting in this district. The planting of spring seed mixtures continues in areas which are becoming available by harvesting green feeding.

BRIEFS

BRATISLAVA SOWING REPORT--The rainy, cold and windy weather on most of Slovakia's territory is making the ground too wet for sowing spring crops; strong winds are preventing agricultural planes from attending to the crops. From 10 May it was possible to sow only 2,084 hectares of cereals; 5,185 hectares are still unsown. If barley is not sown by 20 May, the plots will have to be used for other crops--oats, legumes or mixed crops. Many grain-sown fields must be treated with herbicides; if the weather improves in the next few days, the planes will start work on a morning-to-night basis, since the Slovair has only one-third of the number of planes needed. The situation is gravest in potatoes: they are only 49.9 percent sown, compared with 91.7 percent last year at this time. About 23,786 hectares, that is practically half, of the planned acreage still has to be sown. There is a lack of seed potatoes. About 15,333 hectares must still be sown with grain corn, and 54,0303 hectares with corn for silage. Except for 54 hectares, all planned sugar beet has been sown. Legumes have been sown on 29,831 hectares, which is 92 percent of the planned acreage. About 1,007 hectares must still be sown with flax, this amounts to 12.6 percent of the planned acreage. [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 12 May 78 pp 2, 3 AU]

MID-MAY SOWING REPORT--By the middle of May, the agricultural workers in the Czech Socialist Republic completed sowing spring crops on 103 percent of the planned area of cultivation. Apart from a small area in south Moravia, they have also completed sowing graincorn and potatoes, which are sown on 95 percent of the 118,668 hectares of the planned acerage. [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 17 May 78 p 1 AU]

MORE ON SOUTH AFRICAN ANC OFFICIAL'S VISIT

Received by Honecker

LD182220Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1831 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received a delegation of the South African African National Congress [ANC] headed by its president, Oliver Tambo. During their talks the two politicians condemned the recent attack by South African troops on Angola. The two sides voiced their unanimous and firm determination to develop the close relationship of the joint anti-imperialist struggle between the SED and the ANC still further in every respect.

Oliver Tambo thanked the SED and the entire GDR people for their extensive support in the struggle of the South African people under the leadership of the ANC.

Erich Honecker spoke of the GDR's readiness to continue to extend to the African people as to the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe active political, diplomatic and material support. Jointly with the USSR and the other socialist states, the GDR will continue to contribute to the consolidation of the anti-imperialist alliance with the movements fighting for the national and social liberation of their countries.

Axen, Tambo Sign Agreement

LD182222Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1905 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--After the meeting with Erich Honecker, SED Politburo member Hermann Axen and ANC President Oliver Tambo signed an agreement on the further deepening of cooperation between the SED and the ANC.

REPORTAGE ON FISCHER'S VISIT TO BELGIUM, LUXEMBOURG

Sees King Baudouin

LD181512Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1216 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Brussels--At the conclusion of his official visit to Belgium, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer was received by King Baudouin. Oskar Fischer conveyed the cordial greetings of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to the Belgian head of state. King Baudouin cordially reciprocated the greetings. Oskar Fischer stressed the GDR's desire to further develop productive relations of peaceful coexistence with Belgium to the advantage of both peoples. For this, the GDR foreign minister stated, all prerequisites existed. King Baudouin endorsed Belgium's interest in advantageous and diverse relations between the two states. He expressed his conviction that these would be a contribution toward promoting a good climate in the relations of the signatory states of the Helsinki final act.

Leaves Belgium

LD181802Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1502 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Brussels (ADN correspondent)--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer has ended his official visit to Belgium and left Brussels on Thursday afternoon for Luxembourg. Speaking at a press conference about his negotiations and talks in the Belgian capital, where he had a meeting with Prime Minister Tindemans and was received by King Baudouin, Oskar Fischer said:

It was stated that it is the endeavor of both sides to advance still further the relations between the GDR and Belgium which are developing well, in accordance with the Helsinki final act, and to do so in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres both on a long-term and contractually assured basis. Good conditions exist for this. Regarding international developments, both sides were agreed that there is no sensible alternative to detente, and that all states must help make detente lasting. In this spirit both sides will play their part to insure that the forthcoming UN special session on disarmament makes a successful contribution to the process of detente.

Arrives in Luxembourg

LD181804Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1510 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[TEXT] Luxembourg (ADN correspondent)--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer arrived on Thursday in Luxembourg. He was received by Gaston Thorn, president and foreign minister. Later, the GDR foreign minister was received by Grand Duke Jean. Oskar Fischer conveyed cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, as well as best wishes for the prosperity of the Luxembourg people. The grand duke reciprocated the greetings and expressed the hope that the good relations between the two countries would continue to develop fruitfully.

Next Oskar Fischer and Gaston Thorn began their official talks. They covered a wide circle of topical problems of international life, in particular the process of detente since the Helsinki conference and the forthcoming UN special session on disarmament. The further development of the bilateral relations between the GDR and Luxembourg was discussed in detail.

The first day of the visit concluded with a dinner given by Gaston Thorn in honor of the GDR delegation. In their toasts, Gaston Thorn and Oskar Fischer expressed their conviction that the steady development of relations between the two countries contributes to the improvement of the climate in Europe. The talks in the afternoon had shown that the common interests in safe-guarding peace and progressive detente were a solid foundation for constructive cooperation in the political, economic and cultural spheres.

SED CC MESSAGE ON W. BERLIN PARTY CHAIRMAN'S DEATH

LD181820Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1657 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The SED Central Committee has conveyed to the Party Executive of the West Berlin Socialist Unity Party [SEW] its profound condolences on the death of SEW Chairman Gerhard Danelius. The message says in part: "We shall remember forever the unshakable loyalty of Comrade Danelius to the victorious teachings of Marxism-Leninism and his firm ties with the party of Lenin and the USSR. Throughout his life he was a passionate proletarian internationalist. The SED Central Committee, all communists and the entire GDR people will always remember the great services rendered by Gerhard Danelius to the consolidation of the fraternal relations between our parties, to the world-wide international recognition of the first German workers and peasants state, and to the development of normal relations of West Berlin with its socialist environment."

MUECKENBERGER ATTENDS BERLIN FRIENDSHIP CONCERT

LD182216Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Excerpts] A festive concert at the Deutsche Staatsoper in Berlin tonight was attended by many delegates from abroad and the GDR to the 11th Congress of the German-Soviet Friendship Society.

A warm welcome was extended to the society's president, Dr Lothar Bolz, and to Erich Mueckenberger, SED Central Committee Politburo member and other members of the Polituro of the Central Committee.

APEL-LED SED DELEGATION VISITS MONGOLIA

AU171153Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13-14 May 78 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Ulaanbataar: "For Exchange of Experiences to the MPR"]

[Text] A GDR delegation led by Hermann Apel, deputy head of the Public Education Department of the SED Central Committee, was received in Ulaanbaatar on Friday for a cordial and friendly talk by Demchigiyn Molomjamts, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, and Culture Minister Sandagiyn Sosobaram, secretary of MPRP Central Committee. Lothar Zoellner, GDR charge d'affaires ad interim and embassy counselor, also attended the meeting.

In keeping with the plan for cooperation between both parties the delegation visited the MPR for a 1- week exchange of experiences on problems related to party work in the field of public education. The delegation visited educational facilities in the capital, Ulaanbataar, and in Dornok Aimak and conducted talks with Mongolian teachers and party workers in public education.

GDR-FRG BORDER COMMISSION MEETS 17-18 MAY

LD181544Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1307 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Gera--The 41st meeting of the border commission of delegates of the GDR and FRG Governments took place on Wednesday and Thursday in Gera. The meeting dealt with questions regarding the course of the border on the Elbe, the conclusion of an agreement between the goverments of the two states on the checking, renewal and completion of the marking of the border between the GDR and FRG, border documentation and the regulation of other problems connected with the course of the border. During the meeting questions of protection against high water levels and other measures dealing with water economy on border waters were discussed. The GDR delegation was led by Ambassador Kormes and that of the FRG by Ministerialdirigent Dr Pagel.

BRIEFS

ARAB CREDIT--Frankfurt (VWD)--The GDR has received a dollar loan from Arab creditors. The Frankfurt bank B. Metzler Seel, Sohn and Co acted as an adviser of the Arab partners. The Frankfurt bank stated upon request that the German Foreign Trade Bank of the GDR received a loan of $22 million from an Arab consortium headed by the Kuwait International Investment Company. Official announcements of this loan have been made by four Arab papers. [Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 17 May 78 p 21 DW]

GDR-USSR SUBCOMMISSION--The 22d session of the standing subcommission for scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and the GDR opened in Moscow on Thursday. The Soviet delegation is headed by Mikhail Kovalev, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, the GDR delegation by Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology. The delegations examined the development of cooperation in the electrical engineering industry, in the field of automatic electronic assembly of videophonograms and in establishing the automatic "Khiminform" information system. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 May 78 p 2 AU]

BUDAPEST REPORTS SHAH OF IRAN TO ARRIVE 19 MAY

LD181810Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, Shah of Iran, and his wife, will arrive in our country tomorrow at the invitation of Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council.

LAZAR, PUJA CONGRATULATE YUGOSLAV OFFICIALS

LD182000Y Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 18, MTI--Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, expressed his good wishes to Veselin Djuranovic, on the occasion of his being reelected to be chairman of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council. Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja greeted in a cable Josip Vrhovec, on the occasion of his appointment to be foreign affairs secretary of the Yugoslav Socialist Federal Republic.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 18 MAY SESSION REPORTED

LD181906Y Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 18 (MTI)--The information office of the government announced that the Hungarian Council of Ministers met in session on Thursday. Deputy Prime Minister Janos Borbandi reported on the session of the Hungarian-Loatian economic and technical-scientific cooperation committee. The government approved the report and commissioned the committee of international economic relations to elaborate an action plan for the implementation of tasks emerging in the wake of the committee's talks.

The Council of Ministers discussed and approved a report on the development of the national economy in the first quarter of the year. It obliged the ministers to aid effectively through [word indistinct] controlling activity the planned implementation of the tasks envisaged for this year and contribute to further increasing efficiency and organization of labor.

At the proposal of the minister of agriculture and food industry the government adopted a work program for the execution of the state tasks of the Central Committee resolution on further development of agriculture and food industry. The president of the national water authority proposed the further development of the system of fining those who pollute waters. The Council of Ministers approved the modifications. The new system of fines encourages the enterprises more than earlier to expand their waste water purification facilities. Then the Council of Ministers handled miscellaneous affairs.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Visits Cooperative, Factory

LD181915Y Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 18 (MTI)--In the company of Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Istvan Roska, the Polish foreign minister Emil Wojtaszek Thursday visited the Transdanubian town Szekesfehervar. They were also accompanied by Jozsef Garamvolgyi, Hungary's ambassador for Warsaw, and by Tadeusz Pietrzak, Poland's ambassador for Budapest. The Polish foreign minister and his entourage were welcomed at the Szekesfehervar Vorosmarty cooperative by Laszlo Zavodni, secretary of the HSWP's Fejer County Committee. Then cooperative President Ferenc Toke spoke of the activity of the four-times excellent cooperative and of the life of its members. Then the guests went to see the poultry hatching facilities and the cattle farm.

After a brief sightseeing trip in town the delegation visited the Videoton factory where economic manager Dr. Zoltan Marton informed them of the work of the country's second largest telecommunications and instrument-making factory that exports 60 percent of its makes. He also pointed out that cooperation with Poland in computer technics is expanding steadily.

Videoton is buying tape-punching and reading equipment, and matric printers from Poland and delivering in return R-10 and R-12 type computers and displays. The economic manager underlined that there is room for further cooperation between Hungary and Poland under the production specialization in computer engineering.

Finally, Emil Wojtaszek and his party saw the showroom of Videoton and its modern computer plant, then returned to the capital.

Ends Talks, Returns Home

LD182215Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Emil Wojtaszek, Polish minister of foreign affairs, has concluded his Budapest negotiations and returned to Poland. The joint communique issued on the discussions states: Hungarian-Polish economic cooperation is developing in a dynamic manner. The proportion of the production of specialized products has further increased. During the negotiations conducted with Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs, it was emphasized that the two countries will continue to make all efforts to strengthen international detente. They stated that the special session of the UN General Assembly could be a significant step forward toward convening a world conference on disarmament.

NATIONAL TRADE UNION COUNCIL MEETS 12 MAY

AU181242Y Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 13 May 78 p 1 AU

[Unattributed report: "Reports on the Development of Factory Democracy and the Ninth World Trade Union Congress at the meeting of the National Trade Union Council"]

[Text] The National Trade Union Council [SZOT] held a meeting at the SZOT center on Friday. In his opening speech, President Aladar Foldvari reverently commemorated Ferenc Pavlovszky, vice president of the Trade Union Council and president of the printing workers trade union, and Jeno Berczes, SZOT members who died since the previous meeting of the organization.

The council meeting then continued its work on the basis of the following agenda:

1--Report on experiences of the development of factory democracy and additional tasks. Speaker: Laszlo Gal, deputy secretary general of SZOT.

2--Report on the resolutions adopted at the Ninth World Trade Union Congress and the work of the Hungarian delegation. Speaker: Jozsef Timmer, SZOT secretary.

3--Report by the Presidium on Trade Union Work carried out between the two meetings.

4--Decision on personnel matters. The Presidium's proposal was submitted by SZOT Secretary General Sandor Gaspar. SZOT has relieved Comrade Lajos Mehes as member of the SZOT Presidium, because he has been elected first secretary by the MSZMP Budapest Committee. SZOT has relieved Comrade Karoly Herczeg of his position as SZOT deputy secretary general and as member of the SZOT Secretariat, because he has been elected secretary general of the central leadership of the iron, metal and electric power industry workers trade union.

PEACE COUNCIL MEMBERS MEET PLO, LEBANESE DELEGATION

AU190957Y Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 17 May 78 p 3 AU

[Unattributed report: "Palestinian Delegation at the Hungarian Solidarity Committee"]

[Text] On its way to a world conference against racism and apartheid to be held 18-21 May in Basel, a delegation of the PLO and the Lebanese Peace Council arrived in Budapest on Tuesday. PLO Political Committee members (Ahmed Shyabi) and (Ahmed Djamal) and Mme (Ilham Mansour), member of the Lebanese Peace Council, briefed National Peace Council and solidarity committee leaders on the Middle East situation and tasks facing the two organizations. The meeting was attended by solidarity committee chairman Sandor Harmati and deputy chairman Dr Livia Deak; Dr Gyula Suto, secretary of the National Peace Council and deputy chairman of the solidarity committee; and (Abdallah Hijazi), head of the PLO bureau in Budapest.

The delegation's members emphasized that the Middle East problem cannot be separated from either the south Lebanon or the Palestinian issues. The only feasible way for a solution is for Israel to withdraw to the 1967 borders. The PLO regards the prevention of a further deterioration in the situation following the latest Israeli aggression as one of its important tasks. On the political level, this means that it strives to cooperate as extensively as possible with all the progressive Arab forces and the international organizations that have adopted a position in favor of a peaceful settlement. Finally, the delegation's members expressed their appreciation for the solidarity of the Hungarian people and said that, following the latest events in south Lebanon, they received several messages protesting against the Israeli aggression which they published in the Palestinian press.

EFFECTS OF COOL, RAINY WEATHER ON CROPS NOTED

May Crop Review

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 May 78 p 1 WA

[Text] The frequent rainfall of the past week caused no notable disruption to the final stage of fieldwork. Sowing is progressing well throughout the country. The major task at this point is the sowing of corn; this work has been completed on 90 percent of the 1.4 million hectares allocated to this crop. Most large farms have completed such work. The remainder is principally on household plots where it must be accelerated. Good progress is also being made with the planting of sunflower and soya. The first harvest is underway: the mowing of alfalfa has begun throughout the country. April freezes caused no particular damage in this case. Although alfalfa development was considerably delayed, an acceptable crop is being gathered in now as the result of the past 2 weeks of rainfall. Grains are developing evenly. The first field inspections of May reinforce this view. Application of herbicides is progressing well throughout the country. Chemicals have been spread on 85-90 percent of the designated area. Plants have developed to such an extent that equipment for applying plant protective substances can no longer go in the fields without extensively damaging the plants by crushing. Consequently such substances are being applied from planes and helicopters.

Plant protective work has produced good results in the orchards. In some regions the trees have been sprayed three times already. Apple and peach trees were in need of rapid intervention because rainy weather was causing fairly widespread infection.

Livestock has been put out to pasture. This happened somewhat later than usual because of the cool spring. However, the rains have accelerated growth, especially since pastures were fertilized last year and in January of this year. At present the livestock finds ample nourishment in the fields.

County Crop Review

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 12 May 78 pp 1, 4 WA

[Excerpts] So far the farms have not felt the effects of early morning frosts. The cool rainy weather does not promote agricultural work in Bekes County. Early morning frosts have caused damage here, too, but the damage is not massive and has occured principally in orchards and on private plots. The need for rain was very great even though it has slightly retarded the planting of corn, sunflower and rice. Sugar beets and peas were planted on schedule. The status of fieldwork in the county is better than it was a year ago at this time.

Frost damage has been assessed in Veszprem County. Although attempts were made to protect orchards with smudge pots, a high percentage of the blossoms were frostbitten. Chemicals to increase the sugar content of beets are to be applied this summer as part of an experiment in large-scale sugar beet production.

Vas County, too, has received abundant rainfall. The outlook is for more rain throughout the country. Specialists feel that the rain was opportune since it came after sugar beets and corn had been planted. In general, sugar beets have begun to emerge. Cultivation of fodder beets through thinning is in progress. Here, too, work is considered further advanced than last year at this time.

Spring fieldwork is well beyond the halfway point in Zala County. To meet the needs of the new cold storage and deep freeze plants, green peas are being grown on 700 hectares. Seed came from the refrigerating industry. Green beans are being raised on 400 hectares; various types of cole, on 170 hectares. Contracts call for the processing of large quantities of fresh corn and asparagus at the Zalaegerszeg refrigerating plant. A total of 25,000 hectares of well-prepared fields remains to be planted in May. Yesterday the agricultural departments of all county councils were warned by telex of expected severe drops in temperature amounting to minus 3-4 degrees at night.

The northern parts of the country are being plagued by floods and groundwater. About 800,000 cubic meters of water are being pumped out of the fields and into the river along the Tisza and the Bodrog. Despite all efforts, 5,500 hectares, primarily field and plowland--some of which has been planted--are under water so far.

Night frosts are expected in many regions with temperatures ranging from plus 1 to minus 4 degrees. Strong northerly winds will prevail elsewhere with temperatures of plus 6-11 degrees.

OVARI SPEAKS AT GREEK COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

LD181228 Budapest MTI in English 1059 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 18 (MTI)--On behalf of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee as well as head of the HSWP delegation to the 10th Congress of the Greek Communist Party, addressed the congress on Wednesday.

"Hungarian communists have always extended their solidarity to their Greek brethren in the latter's struggle against fascism. The Hungarian party is happy over the successes registered by the Greek Communist Party after the removal of a ban against it in rallying democratic and patriotic forces and simultaneously in enhancing the party's prestige and the influence among the working class, peasantry and the progressive intelligentsia alike," said Miklos Ovari. He went on to underline: "Our parties are linked by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and by the shared aims of socialism.

For you as well as for us, the most important thing is that our peoples should live in freedom, peace and prosperity. This desire is reflected in the fight which you are waging for solving the problems of Greece's toiling masses, progress and socialism. This mirrored also in our effort for building a developed socialist society.

"The success of our joint struggle depends not only on our domestic activities, but also on the development of the international balance of forces. The fundamental interest of the forces of progress, socialism and peace is that the process of detente consolidate further and peaceful co-existence win fresh grounds. And for this it is indispensable that we take a firm stand against efforts contradictory to the spirit of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. We disapprove of all such machinations which put in peril the achievements so far of detente. We lend our all-out support to the positive initiatives aimed at checking the arms race and improving the international situation in general and which serve the cause of peace, security and disarmament.

"Proletarian internationalism which unites the Hungarian and Greek communists has stood the test of time. During the difficult years of fascism, socialist Hungary became the second home for many Greeks who through their work have aroused appreciation and respect in our people towards the Greek communists and the Greek nation," stressed Miklos Ovari in his speech at the Greek Communist Party Congress.

BRIEFS

CONSUL GENERAL TO ROMANIA--The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic appoints Dr Istvan Szepes as consul general and entrusts him with operating the consulate general at Kolozsvar [Cluj-Napoca, Romania]. [Excerpt] [Budapest MAGYAR KOZLONY in Hungarian 22 Apr 78 p 291 WA]

DELEGATION TO BULGARIA RETURNS--The party worker delegation of the MSZMP Central Committee led by Janos Peter, deputy head of a Central Committee department, that studied the work of county and regional party organizations from 8 to 13 May in the People's Republic of Bulgaria at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee has returned home. The delegation was received on Friday by BCP Central Committee Secretary Peter Dyulgerov. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 May 78 p 6 AU]

KOREAN PARTY VISIT--At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, a delegation of party workers of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee led by Kim Hak-sop, deputy head of a department of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee, visited our country from 3 to 13 May. The Korean party workers were received by Central Committee Secretary Sandor Borbely. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 May 78 p 6 AU]

NORWEGIAN RECEPTION--Budapest, May 17, (MTI)--Rolf Jerving, Budapest ambassador of the Kingdom of Norway, Wednesday gave a reception at his residence on the occasion of his country's national day. The reception was attended by Mrs. Janos Keseru, Hungarian light industry minister; by Karoly Polinszky, minister of education; Lajos Urban, under secretary of state for transport and posts; Janos Nagy, deputy foreign minister; and several outstanding personalities of the Hungarian political, economic and cultural life. Numerous leaders and members of foreign diplomatic representatives in Budapest were also present. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 17 May 78 LD]

MORE ON VISIT OF FINLAND'S PRIME MINISTER

Holds Talks

ID182150Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa is paying a working visit to our country; today the prime minister of the Republic of Finland was received by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, in the presence of Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz.

In the talks that ensued, the further development of Polish-Finnish cooperation was discussed, particularly in terms of the economic spheres. It was stressed that this cooperation, which is an expression of the realization of the principles of the CSCE final act, is of vital importance for the two nations. An exchange of views on international topics also took place , and this included detente and disarmament in Europe. The determination of the two states was expressed for an active introduction of the principles of peaceful coexistence and cooperation in international contacts. The meeting passed in a friendly atmosphere. In the afternoon, in the Council of Ministers, Polish-Finnish talks were continued, attended by the heads of the two governments.

After the talks our reporter spoke to Prime Minister Sorsa and Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz:

[Begin Sorsa recording in English, fading into Polish translation] The foundation of the visit was the agreement concluded a few weeks ago concerning the broadening of our trade and economic relations. Thus we had discussed together with the premier the possibility of developing relations. We had dealt with problems facing us, and we had tried to solve them, and it gives me pleasure to say that we have mostly succeeded. We have also discussed a long list of substantive cooperation drafts, and I can say that many of them will be implemented, while the rest have a chance of implementation. Moreover, we discussed the chances of future cooperation and we have come to the conclusion that the economic structures of our countries create chances for further widening and deepening cooperation. [end recording]

Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz said:

[Begin Jaroszewicz recording] Our economic cooperation has been very beneficial for both sides, and [words indistinct] there is need for increasing Polish purchases in Finland. To that matter we have devoted most of our time during the past 2 days. As a result, a program has been approved for very considerable purchases of complete enterprises, machinery and installation, as well as of paper and cellulose in Finland. Some of the work has been considerably advanced and is ready for signing contracts [words indistinct] we think that matters will make speedy progress. If in a few months they do not make sufficient progress, we have decided to meet again and discuss the obstacles.

The fact that at the meeting with Comrade Gierek it has been decided to devote much attention to the development of our economic cooperation is very important.

[Question] How do you assess the talks?

[Answer] Very highly, very good and useful, positive and not easy. That is how it should be. [end recording]

Departs 19 May

LD190854Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Kalevi Sorsa, prime minister of the Republic of Finland, ended his working visit to Poland this morning and left on a return journey home. At Okecie Airport Prime Minister Sorsa was seen off by Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

JABLONSKI SEES IRANIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

LD181554Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, has received a delegation of the Iranian Parliament which is visiting Poland under the leadership of Sharif Emami. They discussed several problems linked with the continued development of Polish-Iranian political, economic, scientific and cultural cooperation. A positive assessment was made of the cooperation between the parliaments of the two countries; the willingness of both sides to strengthen this cooperation was stressed.

Our guests conveyed to the State Council chairman their thanks for the cordial hospitality they have received in our country.

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES FRG ECONOMY MINISTER

LD181532Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz has received Dr Otto Lambsdorff, minister of economics, who is leading an FRG delegation to the third session of the mixed government commission for economic, industrial and technolgoical cooperation between Poland and the FRG. They assessed the present economic cooperation between the two countries and prospects for its development.

WOJTASZEK'S TALKS WITH HUNGARIAN LEADERS REVIEWED

LD182216Y Warsaw PAP in English 2123 GMT 18 May 78 LD

["Emil Wojtaszek Ends Visit to Hungary"--PAP headline]

[Text] Budapest, 18 May, PAP--The three-day official and friendly visit of Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek to Hungary wound up today.

Wojtaszek was received by Hungarian party leader Janos Kadar and Premier Gyorgy Lazar.

Both ministers for foreign affairs reviewed Polish-Hungarian relations and exchanged views on current international problems.

They assessed with satisfaction the constant development of mutually beneficial economic cooperation and a high rate of growth of trade turnover, as well as further increase in the share of commodities produced under the agreements on specialization and co-production in overall trade turnover. They stressed the significance of economic integration between the CMEA countries.

The two ministers stressed that both Poland and Hungary also in the future will do everything to deepen the process of international detente and consolidate the active peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems. They voiced the opinion that endeavours towards military detente are of particular importance to the strengthening of peace and security in the world and to the improvement of international atmosphere.

The ministers highly evaluated the (?latest) Soviet disarmament initiative forwarded by Leonid Brezhnev at the 18th congress of Komsomol.

Both sides are convinced that the special session of the U.N. General Assembly beginning in May and devoted to problems [of] disarmament will create a favourable atmosphere for speeding up the process of disarmament and may constitute an important step on the road to convene a world disarmament conference.

The two sides expressed their concern over the existing tension in the Middle East and condemned Israel's new aggression against the Republic of Lebanon. They said that think it necessary to resume the works of the Geneva peace conference with the participation of all sides concerned.

The ministers expressed their countries' brotherly solidarity with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. They stressed that the [word indistinct] which arose between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (?and) Cambodia be solved through negotiations.

They emphasized their countries' solidarity with all nations fighting for independence, sovereignty and social progress and expressed support for the struggle of the Ethiopian nation in defence of its territorial integrity and progressive gains.

AGENDA OF 26 MAY SEJM PLENARY SESSION REPORTED

LD182006Y Warsaw PAP in English 1714 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 18 May PAP--A plenary session of the Sejm (Parliament) will be held on May 26. The agenda provides (?for the) government report on the current state of fieldwork, presentation of government draft resolutions concerning new organization of state institutions dealing with sport and tourism.

One of the most important items on the agenda concerns the proposal to establish committees of social control, which arose [as received] a wide public response and has been consulted in in many milieus. The proposed establishment of control committees will mark a significant step in the development of socialist democracy, increasing the role of public control, and will stimulate citizens' co-responsibility and a more effective war on negative phenomena in public life. According to the draft resolution, the committees--roughly speaking, institutionalized consumer protection organizations--will be vested with powers to coordinate the existing forms of control, to ensure its greater effectiveness. A committee or committees will be attached to all people's councils.

PROFESSOR ASSESSES NATURE OF SOCIALIST PLANNING

AU122035Y Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 10 May 78 p 3 AU

[Prof Dr Alojzy Melich article: "Against Stereotypes--The Plan, But What Kind of Plan?"]

[Text] When the implementation of the plans meets with difficulties and when deficient supplies and power cuts become troublesome and signal the possible failure to implement the plans, people engage with increasing frequency in discussions of the assumptions, principles and methods of planning. Doubts beset them as to whether by chance the plan becomes a brake on the efforts to free all production reserves and whether it can fulfill the entire role ascribed to it.

What is the plan? Is it an iron law of socialism or only an auxiliary instrument of the of the implementation of assumptions? Is it an order from the powers that be? What does the concept of an "open" plan or the flexibility of the plan involve? Why is the discipline of the plan so important?

The essence of this problem involves the very principles of the socialist economy, so it is worth taking a closer look at it, especially since we will have to sort out many issues. Allow me, therefore, to stress at the beginning the differences between the plan as a general concept and the plan or planning in socialism.

The plan as a general concept is a kind of contradiction in relation to the spontaneity of every action. These two terms are mutually exclusive. Every conscious action requires a plan. The plan so conceived is part and parcel of every action consciously organized. It is assumed that such an action requires a clear and unequivocal definition of aims: marshalling the available material and manpower resources needed to achieve these aims; planning the timetable for the necessary activities and for correct implementation; controlling all activities; and comparing the actual achievements with the planned targets so as to avoid repeating errors in the future.

"Good Servant--Bad Master"

We must come to terms with the fact that such organized activities must also be observed (even with reference to the sequence of stages) in every rational and purposeful activity, in socialist planning. These general features of the plan conceived as a general concept were the foundation for constructing the theories of planning (compare Professor Drewnowski's paper) that reduced the differences between planning in principle and the scope of planning. This was not a very happy solution because planning in socialism involves not only the problem of the scope of planning (which in capitalism is restricted to enterprises and in socialism covers the entire economy) or the difference of aims and methods, but also the content of planning. Without going into detail, which would take us too far in our deliberations, I would like merely to single out a very crucial feature that sets planning in socialism apart from planning in captalism: its not passive but active role in the socialist economy.

In order to be better understood, planning must not be neutral in character; that is, it must not merely reflect the tastes of consumers. It is true that these tastes must be taken into account in our planning, but the plan must be constructed not only from the viewpoint of the current needs of consumers, but also from the viewpoint of implementing long-term aims even insofar as nationwide consumption and interests are concerned. This is why not every plan satisfies the requirements posed for planning in the socialist economy. The plan must have precedence over the mechanism of the market and cannot be placed on the same level with the market, even though the market can play a crucial role in the implementation of the plan. Austrian economist Schumpeter was right when he said that "the market is a good servant but a bad master."

The present line of reasoning was supposed to justify the thesis that central planning is necessary in socialism. Rational activities and socialist planning are out of question without central planning. On the other hand, it is impossible not to state in this connection that for a long time too far-reaching and incorrect conclusions have been drawn from this thesis. For example, it was proclaimed at one time that the plan is the fundamental law of socialism, that is, a law that determines the purpose of the socialist economy. Today no one regards this view as correct because it is difficult to identify the means by which the aim is implemented with the aim itself; this is a misunderstanding.

Law or Instrument?

However, for a long time the plan was regarded as a two-pronged law of socialism: as a legal law (a legally sanctioned "imperative") and as an objective law of science. But the plan cannot constitute a legal entity, and this was stated by the Sejm, which no longer passes economic plans as legal acts, but adopts resolutions binding on the government.

The other problem--whether the plan is a law of science--is more controversial. It is argued that planning under the conditions of the socialized economy is an objective necessity. This is correct, of course, but in this case we must differentiate between the objectively existing economic proportions determining the harmony of development and the proportions that secure this harmony from the very techniques of planning. The plan is drawn by people, and people make mistakes, so it is impossible to regard the results of their activity as a law of science. It would be illogical to do so. Only the proportions existing in the economy and insuring harmonious development can be recognized as objective in character, but it would at least be better to call this law the law of proportional and harmonious development. But names do not matter here. The point is that planning is rational when it "matches" these proportions and when it is able to take them into account in the individual plans.

Then what is the plan? I hope experts will forgive me for the briefness and uncertainty of the reply to this question, but I am not concerned with definitions but with acquainting people with the problem. For our purpose it is enough to state that the plan is a valid action directive, that is, a basic instrument of the active guidance of the economy to effectively implement the aims of the entire economy and society.

Not an Aim but a Means

However, planning provides only a possibility for effective and efficient economic activities. This activity must be translated into a reality, a task which is determined by the correct construction of the plan, by the agreement between the individual elements of the plan and the levels of planning, by the application of the rational methods of transmitting the central plan to "down below," by the methods of rapidly and effectively correcting the plan and by the discipline of the implementation of the plan. This is because we often fail to notice the simple fact that planning activities do not end with just drawing up the plan and that much depends on the reliable and conscientious implementation of the plan, on the analysis of this implementation and on the constant efforts to improve the entire process of planning.

We all know the shortcomings of planning. Complaints are increasing with regard to the schematic character of planning, to the excessive mandatory nature of the central plan shown by the increasing number of directives, to the incompatibility between directive indexes, to the failure to exploit the initiatives from below in planning, to the failure to balance the plans and to a growing number of contradictions in planning resulting from the latter's failure. These problems call for calm and considered discussions so as not to go too far. Unfortunately only too often we look for the shortcomings of planning in the very principles of planning, especially in the principles of the central plan, whereas the greatly imperfect skills of implementing these principles are the source of the shortcomings in question. Maintaining these principles and guarding them like the apple of our eye, we must improve the means and methods of planning and of the implementation of plans. The plan is not and cannot be the goal of our activities, but it should become an increasingly effective instrument helping us to implement increasingly ambitious goals. This is an extensive problem that I will tackle in the next article.

Assessment Continued

AU171015Y Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 11 May 78 p 3 AU

[Prof Dr Aoljzy Melich article: "Against Stereotypes--The Discipline of the Plan"]

[Text] In my article published by ZYCIE WARSZAWY on 10 May I reviewed the basic principles of socialist planning and disputed certain views which are likely to give rise to doubts. I did this so that, while appreciating the present achievements in this regard, we could together discuss improvements in planning through eliminating efforts and shortcomings. [paragraph continues]

We should note that many of these errors and shortcomings are caused by the failure to adapt the mechanism of planning to the present high level of production in Poland, that is, to changed conditions.

Let us begin with the most controversial issue that I have often raised. Many people have indicated during discussions that abandoning directive indexes and switching over to parametric indexes as well as committing lower echelons to planning work is the only correct line of improving the process of planning.

I think that every extreme solution is erroneous and irrational. Neither total centralization nor radical decentralization nor the exclusive application of directiveness and economic parameters can be accepted.

Whether we want to or not we must search for improvements in compromise solutions, which after all, is consistent with many laws of socialist development phenomena, whose foundation is the unity of contradictions constituting the mainspring of development. I also have in mind the principle of democratic centralism, which must be applied in planning as well, although it is necessary to realize that decentralization should not be identified with democratization.

Effectiveness of Directives

Taking this view, the problem should be settled not on the principle of "either-or", but on the principle of how to link in planning the elements of centralism with the initiative from below. There are no prescriptions here or any proportions fixed once and for all because solutions have to be adapted to current goals, conditions and possibilities. I would like to state my view that under the present conditions the shortcomings are based both in the central planning and in the planning done by enterprises. While agreeing with many complaints addressed against the central planner, we should search for solutions not by weakening but by intensifying the effectiveness of the impact of rationally selected directives of the central plan, directives that can assume the character of parameters wherever possible.

Undoubtedly there is much sense in the statement that centralism in planning is often bureaucratic in character but that it is concrete and that, on the other hand, the elements of decentralization, including the impact on the plan by the workers self-management conferences, are often formal and at times make-believe in character.

In this connection we could attempt to formulate a basic relevant policy of improvements. The improvement in directive indexes through quantitatively limiting them to the needs stemming from the need to insure for the economy a development consistent with nationwide and economic interests should be linked to the efforts to insure the enterprises' powers to draw up and correct plans within the framework of directive indexes or valid parameters. It goes without saying that this is connected with improving the criteria of evaluating the performance of enterprises and with the system of economic management, but this is a slightly different matter.

A Clear Goal

At this point I would like to recall that planning also involves certain principles governing well organized activity (I mentioned this in my previous article). The basic principle is a clearly defined goal. Enterprises must not entertain any doubts as to their commitments and tasks for which they are paid. The limits of the freedom of their actions must be defined by directives or relevant parameters, and this freedom must be insured so they can implement their goals contained in criteria and indexes.

The difficulty is that the limits of action freedom must be differentiated for individual branches or even enterprises. This is because a metallurgical or an engineering plant requires a different freedom of choice than that required by the producer of sour cucumbers. While absolutely observing the directives or the parameters of the central plan, an enterprise would be able itself to draw up especially effective plans for its activity within the limits of this freedom of choice. In this way we could insure a great flexibi ity of the plan in relation to the assortment of production as well as to production as a whole. This would insure a better catering to the needs of customers.

The economic authorities have no doubt taken some steps to implement this policy but this implementation is still not effective enough.

The socialist economy is characterized by certain "ponderousness" in adjusting itself to market stimuli. When demand for certain products appears in the market it often takes many months and even years for this demand to pass the various procedural stages before it is taken account of by the production plan. Economic science calls this feature "a low degree of consolidation" of the socialist economy. The feature owes its existence also to the red tape in planning and to the fact that consumers are mostly left to themselves, while producers and traders stick together because they are jointly interested in increasing the value of production. No one represents the interests of the customers. It is true that customers are right, but they fail to find in the shops the goods they want.

Reliable Evaluation

Another requirement of rational performance is providing the necessary resources and conditions for it. In the case of planning this requirement amounts to drawing up the plans so their implementation is assured by the necessary supply of materials, raw materials, machines and manpower.

Each economy possesses at a given time strictly defined resources of materials and manpower. Therefore, when planning, one must calculate in close reference to reliably worked out balance sheets of these resources. The "open" planning was supposed to throw open the doors for more effective economic performance, but only within the actual resources and possibilities. However, a number of enterprises which increased their production did so only by increasing the consumption of materials. This could have caused additional difficulties in the supply of materials for those enterprises whose products were in greater demand in the market than the products of the former enterprises.

As you can see, effective production calls not only for the consistency of directives, parameters and evaluation criteria but also for much discipline in drawing up and implementing the plans. For example, when the investment plan is implemented in such a way that the consumption of material resources greatly exceeds the planned indexes, manifold features of tension are bound to assert themselves throughout the economy--not only in the investment sector.

But leaving the very methods of drawing up plans to experts, let us focus our attention on the need for constantly analyzing the deviations from the implementation of the plan. A reliable and solid analysis based on date which are not "doctored" will provide us with the means to constantly improve the process of planning.

We have to come to terms with the fact that planning in enterprises shows various shortcomings whose sources have to be looked for in the changeability of the central plan and in the delays of fixing indexes, which at times contradict each other. I know of cases in which enterprises received quantity indexes that would in no way jibe with the value indexes or with accumulation tasks. For example, it is often known in advance that export plans are not feasible, but how hard it is in such cases to obtain permission to correct these plans.

Representatives of enterprises assert that this often compels them to stimulate activity which entails large social losses by engaging in the production of expensive and highly profitable lines of goods, which are not always consistent with the structure of the needs of the population--which, after all, is entitled to buy cheap but good products in the market. We have learned how to search for and, worse, how to find excuses for failing to implement tasks. Finally, plans are corrected, most often in retrospect but it soon turns out that they have already been implemented.

Observing the Rules

My intention is to prove that it is urgently necessary for us to increase the role of the plan and to sort out the rules of the game. The tasks of increasing the discipline of planning must be made the concern of all the levels and echelons of planning. As for us, we must above all observe a greater discipline of plan implementation.

It is true that when the plan is somewhat infeasible and when its implementation has not been assured the workers relax their efforts, but this is only one side of the coin because, aside from improving the methods and practice of planning, the effective and comprehensive implementation of the plan plays a decisive role.

What is at stake is the conscientious and reliable implementation of the plan's tasks and not, for example, the selection of the tasks (even special tasks) from the viewpoint of the enterprise's exclusive interests, to the detriment of social interests. What is at stake is the comprehensive implementation of all tasks, including especially the economic tasks, even those that are aimed at lowering production costs, and not concentrating merely on the one-sided effort to "perform" the value of production, which is often done by not quite regular means. This is because making the plan a relaible and increasingly effective instrument of implementing tasks, which are not easy and which are becoming larger and larger, is the condition for effective economic activity. This is because it is in increasing the effectiveness of planning and not in weakening it that we must see an instrument of raising the efficiency of the entire process of the economy.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI COMMENTS ON ARMS SALES TO PRC

LD1618447Y Warsaw PAP in English 1713 GMT 16 May 78 LD

["Death Peddlers on Chinese Market"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 16 May PAP--In the face of China's live interest in and recent arms purchases in Western Europe the statement made by the British Armed Forces Marshal Neil Cameron during his meeting with officers in a Chinese tank division saying that "Moscow is the capital of China's and Britain's common enemy" turns out to be not so much private as the British political circles suggest. In fact, it was clearly addressed to dispel the clouds of doubt in NATO circles and concerning Peking's political declarations, wrote ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, the Polish Army paper.

Among those who reluctantly watch the flourishing arms trade between Western Europe and China are the Americans. This approach is however dictated not by political but by mercantile and economic considerations. And already now the U.S. industrial-military circles as well as the Pentagon begin to fear losing their influence on the Chinese market and of its complete domination by their West European allies. Still, some forms of leverage currently applied will undoubtedly help the American arms exporters overcome their present difficulties. This is a good time for international death merchants to make fantastic profits from Peking's anti-Soviet and anti-socialist policies. The Chinese working class is paying the price for those deals, the Polish Army paper said.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU'S VISIT TO PRC

Visits Canton Facilities

AU182137Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1902 GMT 18 May 78 AU

[Text] Peking, AGERPRES, 18/5/1978--President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu visited the heavy machinery, oil-field, petrochemical, refinery, and metallurgical equipment works of Canton, as well as the exhibition halls of the China Export Commodities Fair.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were accompanied by Li Hsien-nien, vice-chairman of the Communist Party of China [CPC] Central Committee, vice-premier of the State Council, and by other Chinese officials, as well as by the Romanian officials accompanying the Romanian head of state on his visit.

From the residence of the Romanian guests all along the route traversed by the official [word indistinct] thousands of local residents greets the distinguished messengers of the Romanian people.

At the heavy machinery works, President Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu and the other Romanian guests were extended a most friendly and heartiest reception. The hosts showed to the distinguished Romanian guests some of the sections and workshops of this large works. President Nicolae Ceausescu enquired about the wide gamut of products made there. "Your results are very good", said President Nicolae Ceausescu at the end of the visit to the works, "and I think that there are real conditions for a fruitful exchange of experience between the workers of our countries active in this domain."

Tours Export Fair

AU182138Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1908 GMT 18 May 78 AU

[Text] Peking, AGERPRES, 18/5/1978--Just as at the heavy machinery plant, President Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu and the other guests accompanying the Romanian head of state on his official visit of friendship to the People's Republic of China were greeted on May 18 with keen enthusiasm and warm friendship at the "China Fair of Exportables" in Canton.

Accompanied by Li Hsien-nien, vice-chairman of the CC of the Communist Party of China [CPC], member of the Permanent Committee of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPC, vice-premier of the State Council, by Wei Kuo-ching, first secretary of the Canton Province, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPC, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, by local officials, the president of Romania saw round the 12 pavilions of the fair--a prestigious manifestation in the international economic life--which offers a telling image of the Chinese economic life, of the concerns and achievements of the Chinese people in the years of socialist construction.

Through suggestive replicas and graphs mirroring the activity of model big units and compounds, the guests got to know the current concerns and the actions taken by the working people in the People's Republic of China for the development and modernization of production, for a superior organization of economic activity and the generalization of the advanced experience acquired by some collectivities. In the context, closely inspected were the stands devoted to the productive activity of Tachai, a locality in which originated the drive named after it, just as that of the Tachin oil region, the place of another mass drive known today all over China.

President Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu and the other Romanian guests stopped for a while in front of the stands within the pavilions of farm-food produce, textile industry, electrical engineering electronics, chemical industry, which presents products and also demonstrating the creative capabilities of the Chinese people in developing its economy, its great industrial potential.

Keen interest was also shown in the pavilions of light industry, handicrafts, earthenware and objects of art, whose exhibits greatly impressed the guests, being as many testimonies of a millenary art which has great followers in the gifted artists of today.

During the visit, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Li Hsien-nien approached in friendly discussions a series of economic concerns of the two countries.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu repeatedly eulogized the exhibition all along the visit, the Romanian head of state congratulated the hosts, pointing out that the exhibition is a telling image of the Chinese peoples' creative activity.

Arrives in Hangchow

AU182139Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 18 May 78 AU

[Text] Peking, AGERPRES, 18/5/1978--On May 18, President Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu and the other Romanian officials arrived in Hangchow.

During this state of the travel to the eastern part of People's China, the Romanian head of state was accompanied by Li Hsien-nien, vice-chairman of the Communist Party of China [CPC] Central Committee, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, [and] vice premier of the State Council.

President Nicolae Ceausescu was most heartily welcomed at the airport by Tieh Ying, member of the CPC Central Committee, first secretary of the Chekiang Provincial Party Committee, chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, and his wife, by Chang Wen-pi, provincial party secretary and commander of the provincial military garrison, and by other local officials.

Just as everywhere on the route traversed in the previous three days on the hospitable land of People's China, in Hangchow as well, President Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu and the other Romanian guests were welcomed by the local residents with feelings of high esteem and valuation, and expression of the fruitful relations between the peoples of the two countries.

CEAUSESCU TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO LAOS

AU181131Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 18 May 78 AU

[Text] A party-state delegation led by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, will pay an official friendship visit to Laos in the last 10 days of May 1978 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Laotian People's Revolutionary Party and of the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos.

ITALIAN NEWSPAPER INTERVIEWS PRESIDENT CEAUSESCU

AU181108Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 18 May 78 AU

["Interview Granted by President Nicolae Ceausescu to Italian Newspaper IL POPOLO"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/5/1978--As already reported, President Nicolae Ceausescu received on May 12, 1978 Italian journalist Arturo Pellegrini, foreign affairs columnist of [the] newspaper IL POPOLO, [to] whom he granted an interview.

Referring to his recent visit to the U.S., President Ceausescu highlighted that his talks with President Carter, with other members of the administration, with broad circles of businessmen, with political, scientific and cultural circles, brought into bold relief both the good relations existing between Romania and the United States, and the mutual wish to work in the future toward expanding the relations in all domains. He stated that the visit was an important moment in the development of the relations between Romania and the United States. Naturally, the Romanian head of state added, there were different approaches to a series of international issues, given the differing positions of our countries. Notwithstanding this, he said, we have come to the conclusion that efforts should be undertaken for the negotiated settlement of the disputed issues, in harmony with all states' interests.

As to his visit to [the] People's Republic of China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, Nicolae Ceausescu showed that it fits in Romania's concern with developing relations with all socialist countries, with all world states. It is a visit of friendship--he specified--aimed at seeking out fresh possibilities to develop the bilateral collaboration in various domains with the respective countries and, naturally, at exchanging views on various issues of international life, at strengthening the collaboration for their democratic solutioning, in the interest of international peace and collaboration.

In the interview given to the Italian newspaper, the Romanian head of state also referred to the following matters:

The Middle East situation: We consider that the existing situation maintains the danger of fresh tension that might lead to a sharpening of the conflict, with profoundly negative consequences. At the same time we think there is the possibility of building lasting and just peace in the region. We have considered President as-Sadat's visit in Israel as an event of great historical import which dynamized the process of peace, brought about many clarifications in many states' international position. I must say it has speeded up the very process of clarification in Israel. In spite of the fact that the answer of Israel, of Premier Begin was not up to President as-Sadat's initiative, that Israel still sticks to rigid positions which have hampered the getting of concrete results, I think the peace process will continue. Everything must be done to ensure both the continuation of the negotiations between Egypt and Israel, and the creation of a proper international framework, maybe through the resumption of the Geneva conference, allowing for the participation in negotiations of Syria, Jordan, and naturally of the Palestinians, represented by the PLO, the organization which most really and authentically represents the Palestinian people.

Under such conditions, with all obstacles to be overcome, I consider that an overall peace can be reached, conducive to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied following the 1967 war, to the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination--inclusive of the right to found its own state--and also to establishing relations of peaceful collaboration among all countries, to ensuring each state's integrity and sovereignty.

The UN General Assembly special session on disarmament: We have most firmly declared for a switch over to disarmament, nuclear disarmament first of all. We have backed and are in a way among the sponsors of the convening of the United Nations General Assembly. We would therefore like the impending special session to mark a switch over to disarmament. We understand it well that it will not be possible to adopt decisions on this line whereby disarmament will start immediately. But we consider that principled guiding decisions can be taken, providing an organizational framework fit for the translation into life, in the coming years, of disarmament measures.

We intend to suggest that the General Assembly request all states to freeze--so to say--the arming and the military strengths at the level of this year, and to start, in the next years--by 1985 in a first stage--reducing by at least 10-15 percent the military expenditures, strength and weapons. We appreciate that the amounts of money resulted from the application of these measures could be spent 50 percent by each state on its economic development and on raising the living standard of its own people, and 50 percent could be earmarked to the developing countries, first of all to those with a per capita national income of 500-600 dollars.

Naturally, our proposals also refer to the abolition of the military blocs, the liquidation of the foreign military bases, the withdrawal of the foreign troops from the territories of other states, to the commitment not to use nuclear weapons, to work for all inter-state disputed issues to be settled by negotiations, as also to other measures. We wish the session to lead to heightening confidence, to account for an affirmation of the wish of the peoples and states of switching over to practical disarmament measures.

Eurocommunism: As I have mentioned on other occasions, too, we view the notion of Eurocommunism as an affirmation of the wish of some communist parties in Western Europe to work for the settlement of the economic and social issues and for democratic development, toward socialism of the respective countries, in their own way, with account taken of the concrete historical conditions, of the respective peoples' traditions.

We consider that the way some parties in Western Europe approach the questions accords with the conditions in which the respective peoples live, takes account of the realities of these people. As a matter of fact we think by no means that a party, and the more so a communist party, could conduct other policy than that which harmonizes with the interests of the respective people, which ensures the strengthening of the country's independence and sovereignty, ever better living conditions to the working people, their direct participation in governing society, in building their own future.

I can only appreciate the efforts for an adequate settlement of the complex issues preoccupying various states, as also for establishing new relations among peoples, grounded on equality and observance of independence, of security and peace in Europe and the world over.

The assassination of Aldo Moro: I greatly appreciated his honesty and integrity, his preoccupation for Italy's democratic development, for the building of new-type, democratic relations among peoples. In this frame, we appreciated his contribution to the development of the relations of friendship between Romania and Italy.

Therefore, I and the Romanian people felt profound indignation at the disapproval of the mean, really barbarous assassination of Aldo Moro. We condemned this act which cannot be understood and should be most forcefully branded.

We share the sorrow of the friendly Italian people for this loss. But we express our conviction that the Italian people, the democratic forces of the country will know how to overcome this difficult moment, strengthening the collaboration and unity in the fight for the liquidation of these phenomena, working for the democratic development of Italy for ever better living and affirmation conditions to the people.

As regards the question of terrorism in general, our communist party, our revolutionary movement have disapproved of and condemned the acts of terror, no matter [what] their form of manifestation. Terrorism can in no circumstance be a form of political struggle. Irrespective of the questions to be solved in one country or another, the way of terrorism can only complicate and in the last analysis hamper the settlement of the questions. We consider that the phenomenon of terrorism, that has been manifest and has grown more marked in recent years, must be most resolutely disapproved of and condemned. Naturally, the cause of this phenomenon should be analyzed, in order to work for their removal, but notwithstanding this, the terrorist actions can in no way be justified and approved of.

Romanian-Italian relations: I would like to mention with satisfaction that the relations between Romania and Italy have recorded continual progress in recent years. As a matter of fact, Italy holds a top place in Romania's international economic exchanges. However, we consider that there are still many possibilities to expand trade exchanges, and especially to achieve broader cooperation in production, collaboration in science and culture, to intensify contacts of all kind, between the citizens of our countries included. Although Romania and Italy still belong to differing military blocs I think this cannot be an obstacle in the expansion of the collaboration in all domains.

Referring to the target set for 1985, when Romania is to join the medium-developed countries, reaching a per capita national income of 2,500-2,600 dollars, Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that he views the inauguration of a superior development stage not only economically, but also on a general social plane, in the sphere of socialist democracy included.

Speaking of the settlement of the national question in Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu said inter alia: With the inauguration of socialist construction, the national question was settled in a democratic manner, all working people, irrespective of nationality, being provided fully equal rights in all domains. These rights are enshrined in the country's constitution, in all laws of the country. They are implemented in life through the economic development of the productive forces in all zones of the country, with conditions provided, for all citizens to be insured work places, through equal remuneration, in relation to the activity deployed, of all working people, irrespective of nationality or sex. Equal work done is equally remunerated in Bucharest and in the remotest towns or communes alike. As I have said before, we would like the nationalities in all countries to enjoy at least the same rights as in Romania.

SCINTEIA COMMENTS ON RCP TREATMENT OF NATIONALITIES

AU161535Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 May 78 p 4 AU

[Ada Gregorian article: "The RCP--A Consistent Struggler Against National Enmity and for Brotherhood Among Peoples"]

[Text] A general oversight of the processes and phenomena taking place in the contemporary world reveals that, along with the positive results attained in consolidating the trend toward detente in international life, interstate contradictions have sharpened in certain areas of the world, and new conflicts and hotbeds of tension have emerged and continue to emerge, generating dangers for the peoples' development, and for mankind's security. [paragraph continues]

They are the direct consequence of the anachronistic policy of domination and diktat followed by the imperialist circles, and of the fact that, given the changes in the international balance of power and the prolonged economic crisis in the world, the struggle for a redivision of the world and the zones of influence has greatly intensified with various states and groups of states vying for new positions of domination.

"Divide et Impera"

The facts of life show that to promote their aims the reactionary imperialist circles make use of a large variety of means--all kinds of pressure, interference in the internal affairs of various states, use and threat of force--and apply economic and political levers. This arsenal also includes sowing national enmity and fanning chauvinism, with a view toward undermining the peoples' unity in their struggle to defend their rights and interests. This is, in fact, the application of an old principle, known from ancient political practices and expressed in the terse but revealing formula: "Divide et impera"--divide and rule.

An example of efforts to cultivate national enmity is offered by the situation prevailing in various developing countries, where prolonged colonial domination left behind a great many unsolved problems, among them national issues. It is precisely the latter aspects that have been and are cultivated by the reactionary, imperialist circles; they are be artificially exacerbated and turned into sources of discord and tension. For example, we know that recently various conflicts have emerged in and among certain African countries--and there has been almost no such situation in which ethnical factors and national enmity have not played a certain large or small role. At the same time, experience has shown that almost invariably these conflicts and national disunity have been and are used as an opportunity or pretext for foreign interference aimed at drawing the respective country into the sphere of influence or domination of the various powers.

The profoundly negative consequences of national enmity become obvious in any objective study of the facts. Life itself shows that national discord and enmity harm the peoples in which they appear, weaken their strength and impair their capability to preserve their independence and develop and fulfill their aspirations for economic and cultural progress. It is crystal clear that all this cannot but affect the international life, generating mistrust among states and impeding detente and the establishment of a climate of fruitful cooperation.

Proceeding from the urgent necessity to fight such practices and procedures, which are in conflict with the interests of the peoples and of the cause of peace, the progressive and democratic forces everywhere are resolutely coming out against any attempt and tendency to cultivate national disunity, and are struggling to develop friendship and solidarity among nations.

The Conclusions of a Rich Historical Experience

As for the RCP, it has repeatedly and clearly expressed its resolute rejection of national enmity in both its domestic and foreign policy. This position held by our party expresses and embodies the conclusions of a rich experience accumulated by the Romanian people and its progressive forces over a long historical period; this experience is particularly significant in regard to both the damage caused by national enmity and disunity and the importance of unity and brotherhood as vital elements for the success of the struggle for national and social liberation.

The older generations remember well that in the Romania under the bourgeois landowners regime, national disunity and enmity--absolutely alien to the nature of the Romanian people, to their spirit of humanity and justice--were the attributes and exclusive practice of the exploiting classes, serving their policy of oppression of the working masses and of consolidating and safeguarding their class domination; which did not prevent the capitalists and landowners--be they Romanians, Hungarians or Germans--from getting along among themselves and acting together against the masses when the latter were fighting for their rights. At the same time, one can cite countless historical periods or circumstances in which national enmity was more than once and more than a little generated and fanned from the outside, so as to create favorable conditions--by undermining the people's fighting unity--for attempts against the national independence and territorial integrity of the country.

To take only one of the numerous examples in history, let us recall that the chauvinistic inciting of one people against another and the propagation of chauvinism and racism were brought to their culmination by the Nazi reich, through their agents in the various East European countries--the legionaires in Romania, the Horthysts and Szalasists in Hungary, the Cetnics and Ustashis in Yugoslavia, and so forth. The aim of practically all of them was to weaken the resistance of the respective peoples to the expansion of the reich in their area, to suppress any attempt at preserving their national independence and to insure Hitlerite Germany's absolute domination. These aims were overtly admitted by the reich foreign minister, Von Ribbentrop: "The major line in our current policy on Romania and Hungary is to keep the 'pressing irons' hot and to arrange things in Germany's interest."

In our country, as is known, this policy met with resolute resistance by the democratic and progressive forces, primarily by the RCP, which, from its establishment and throughout its existence, has unswervingly struggled to establish and develop relations of close solidarity among all the peoples in our area, and which has from the very start pointed out the grave threat posed by fascism to the freedom and the very existence of the Romanian and other peoples and unmasked and energetically fought the legionaires, as well as the Horthysts and the irredentists.

At the same time, proceeding from the country's realities, from the ties of close cooperation and brotherhood established in the course of centuries-long coinhabitation between the Romanian people and the coinhabiting nationalities and by raising these traditions to a higher level, the RCP worked steadfastly and consistently for full equality of rights and in defense of the vital interests of all the country's citizens, regardless of their nationality; one of the major guidelines and permanent elements in the party's activities was its efforts and concerns to draw and rally under its fighting banner both the Romanian and the other working people--Hungarians, Germans and other nationalities--and to consolidate cooperation with the democratic organization of the Hungarian population in Romania, the Madosz.

Struggle Unity--The Source of Great Victories

This correct policy permitted the establishment of a joint front of the Romanian people and the coinhabiting nationalities against fascism. The great book of Romania's history shows that when, in those tragical years, North Ardeal was torn away from Romania under the Vienna dictate, the progressive and patriotic forces among the Romanians, Hungarians, Germans and other nationalities, urged by the RCP, protested this odious act. It is significant to note that even under the Horthyst occupation of North Ardeal the atrocities perpetrated against the Romanian population, which claimed tens of thousands of victims, were done not by the local inhabitants, who were tied to the Romanian population by old and close relations of cooperation, friendship and even blood, but by the Horthyst hordes, by the foreign occupation.

The unity among the working people of Romanian, Hungarian, German and other nationalities developed even more in the great struggle to free Romania from the fascist yoke; a struggle culminating in the victory of the armed insurrection of August 1944, and in the unprecedented social struggles which followed the liberation. It was precisely due to this united struggle by the entire people, led by the communist party, that the exploiting classes were removed from power, the final victory of socialism was insured in Romania and all the great achievements which have radically changed Romania's aspect and the people's living conditions in the past decades, have been attained.

Model Solutions to the Nationality Problem

One of the greatest of these achievements is that the nationality problem has been settled, by insuring fully equal rights for all the working people, regardless of nationality. The realities prevailing in Socialist Romania and facts well known to all the citizens from their daily life, such as the fact that the working people of other nationalities are adequately represented in all the leadership bodies--party, state and economic bodies at all levels; the right of the coinhabiting nationalities to use their mother tongue freely; the fact that educational institutions function in the languages of the nationalities at all the levels, and the existence of numerous cultural establishments, all go to show that never before have the working people belonging to the coinhabiting nationalities enjoyed such extensive possibilities of effectively participating, on an equal footing, in the entire political, economic and social life and in leading the society, of developing their intellectual life and of asserting their capabilities and talents. And, as is well known, as the country's economic potential increases, as the distribution of the production forces throughout the national territory improves and simultaneously with the rapid development of the more backward counties--some of them counties inhabited by numerous working people of other nationalities as well as Romanians--the equality between all the citizens is given an ever more solid material foundation, and the people gain ever wider possibilities for enjoying better living conditions and a higher level of civilization. As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu very justly remarked: "We can say that we are among the few countries in the world that have genuinely insured equal rights among all the citizens, regardless of nationality", stressing that this constitutes "one of the RCP's great historic achievements", "one of the results on which we pride ourselves".

This solution to the national problem is paralleled on the sociopolitical plane by the fact that never before has there been such a unity and cohesion of all the people, of all the working people in our country--Romanians, Hungarians, Germans and other nationalities--around the RCP. This unity is reflected in their fraternal work in factories and enterprises, in schools and laboratories, on all the fronts of the socialist construction, and serves to implement the party's policy, to develop the economy and culture, the material and intellectual life, to place Romania among the advanced countries of the world, and to insure the prosperity of our common fatherland, for the benefit of all its sons. This unity increases the people's forces and constitutes one of the sources of the invincible strength of our socialist system, and an essential element for accelerating the all-round progress of the country.

Falling on such ground, the attempts of the most reactionary imperialist circles to revive the poisonous weapons of nationalism and chauvinism, and the defamatory and slanderous irredentist blows intended against Romania by insignificant fascist and Horthyst groups across the ocean, where they settled after the war, are doomed to utter failure and sound like a voice in the desert. They are expressions of an anachronistic, profoundly reactionary policy which is against the interests of both the Romanian working people and the coinhabiting nationalities, and which they reject precisely in the name of these interests, in the name of the new life that they are building in brotherhood in their common fatherland.

Insuring an indestructible internal unity, the solution provided for the nationality problem in Romania constitutes, at the same time, a contribution to strengthening Romania's relations of friendship with other countries, as the existence of people of other nationalities on the territory of certain states constitutes a bridge, an element of closeness and lasting cooperation among states and nations.

In fact, as a natural extension of the party's domestic policy, its foreign policy is aimed at developing relations of friendship and cooperation with all the nations in the world--relations which Socialist Romania firmly bases on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and renunciation of the use and threat of force. We proceed from the confirmed truth that these principles form an indivisible whole and that any violation or impairment of these principles can only harm the good relations among nations and that only if they are strictly observed can fruitful cooperation among all states and a climate of real security and peace in the world be established. In view of this, our party and state work to generalize these principles in the international political life.

The ever closer unity among all the working people in our country--Romanians, Hungarians, Germans and other nationalities--around the RCP and its leadership, headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, a unity that is clearly demonstrated in everything that is being achieved in Socialist Romania, in all our economic, scientific, artistic and cultural achievements, and our solidarity with the socialist countries, with all peace-loving nations, and with the forces of peace and progress of the world are the guarantee that our society will advance ever more rapidly and will continuously increase its contribution to mankind's progress.

DEPUTY PREMIER RECEIVES POLISH ENERGY MINISTER

AU281154Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 18 May 78 AU

[Text] First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea today received Andrzej Szozda, minister of power industry and atomic energy of Poland. In an atmosphere of friendly cordiality the two sides emphasized the bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation and discussed bilateral economic cooperation, especially in the area of electrical power.

JUSTICE MINISTER RECEIVED BY GDR'S STOPH

AU181152Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 18 May 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received the delegations attending the meeting of justice ministers of the socialist countries devoted to an exchange of experience on legal matters. The group included the Romanian delegation led by Justice Minister Constantin Statescu.

PRODUCTION OF HELICOPTER UNDER FRENCH LICENSE STARTS

AU181202Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 18 May 78 AU

[Text] The Romanian aircraft industry has begun building a new type of average-powered helicopter, the [IARE] 330 Pouma, under a French license.

This is a machine with 2 turbo-engines, each with independent action, which allows the helicopter to accomplish difficult missions in areas inaccessible to other transportation means. The helicopter is multipurpose: it can carry 14-20 passengers, or 6 patients on stretchers and 4 seats; the cargo version can transport up to 3 tons of cargo. It can also be used for construction work and geological prospecting.

The specialized enterprises continue to build the [IARE] 316 Alouette-3 for passenger and cargo transportation, and for agricultural and medical purposes.

BRIEFS

MANESCU RECEIVES TOURISM OFFICIAL--Prime Minister Manea Manescu today received Robert Lonati, general secretary of the World Tourism Organization, who is visiting our country; the two sides discussed the development of international touristic cooperation. [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 17 May 78 AU]

ROMANIAN-FINNISH TU TALKS--Gheorghe Pana, chairman of the Central Council of the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions, today received Pekka Oivio, chairman of Finland's TU Confederation, who is visiting our country. [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 17 May 78 AU]

SCIENCE DELEGATION TO HUNGARY--A delegation of specialists in the field of scientific research and technological development led by Ioan Ursu, chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, arrived in Budapest at the invitation of Pal Lenard, chairman of the National Technical Development Committee of the People's Republic of Hungary. The Romanian and Hungarian delegations examined how the plan provisions on cooperation between the two bodies in the field of scientific research and technical development and of introducing technical progress have been implemented in the 1976-77 period. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 17 May 78 AU]

AGRICULTURE MINISTER IN ALGERIA--The president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, Houari Boumediene, received Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of agriculture and food industry. On behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, a message was extended to the head of the Algerian state, together with best wishes for good health and personal happiness and wishes for progress and prosperity to the Algerian people. Expressing thanks for the message, the head of the Algerian state asked the Romanian minister to convey to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu his satisfaction with the upward trend of Romanian-Algerian relations in various fields of activity, as well as the conviction that the relations of freindship and cooperation between the Romanian and Algerian peoples will continue to develop in the mutual interest of the two countries and peoples. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 18 May 78 AU]

ROMANIAN-YUGOSLAV TALKS--A working meeting took place in Timisoara between a delegation of the Ministry of Domestic Trade of the Socialist Republic of Romania led by Nicolae Bozdog, first deputy minister of domestic trade, and a delegation of the Executive Council of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina of the SFRY led by Svetozar Bakic, secretary for foreign economic relations of the Vojvodina government. During the talks, the two sides stressed the results recorded in the field of consumer goods exchange and also worked out new measures to develop this exchange of goods between department stores in Timisoara and Novi Sad and between other adjacent cities. The Yugoslav delegation was received by Comrade Mihai Telescu, first secretary of the Timisoara County RCP Committee and chairman of the county People's Council. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 May 78 p 5 AU]

TANJUG REPORTS ON FIRST SESSION OF NEW GOVERNMENT

LD181844Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1338 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At its first session, chaired by Veselin Djuranovic, the Federal Executive Council today passed a decision on the provisional standing order of the Federal Executive Council. The decision sets up 16 working bodies of the council, as follows:

Coordination Commission (chairman Veselin Djuranovic);
Commission for Questions of the Social Order (Dragoljub Stavrev);
Commission for Social Planning and Development (Andrej Marinc);
Commission for Current Economic and Social Policies (Gojko Ubiparip);
Commission for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries (Branislav Ikonic);
Commission for Sociopolitical and Organizational Questions (Ivo Margan);
Commission for Foreign Affairs (Josip Vrhovec);
Commission for Coordinating Cooperation Between Yugoslavia and the CEMA (Slobodan Gligorijevic);
Commission for Coordinating Economic Cooperation Between Yugoslavia and the EEC and EFTA (Stojan Andov);
Commission for Cooperation Between Yugoslavia and the OECD (Boris Snuderl);
Commission for Economic Relations With Developing Countries (Vuko Dragasevic);
Commission for Cadre Questions (Dusan Ilijevic);
Commission for Budgetary Questions (Sukrija Uzunovic)
Commission for Questions of the Production and Sale of Armaments and Military Equipment (Vajo Skendzic);
Commission for Defense Preparations of the Federal Organs (Bogoljub Nedeljkovic); and
Commission for Relations With Religious Communities (Aleksandar Fira).

At its session today the council also appointed the chairmen of the interrepublican committees. Sukrija Uzunovic was appointed chairman of the Interrepublican Committee for Social Planning and Development; Dusan Ilijevic chairman of the Interrepublican Committee for the Market; Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, chairman of the Interrepublican Committee for Finance; and Stojan Andov, chairman of the Interrepublican Committee for Foreign Trade and the Foreign Exchange System.

At its first session the council also appointed individual federal officials. Ivca Cacic, hitherto secretary general of the council, was reappointed secretary general of the council; Prof Dr Dragutin Grupkovic, hitherto adviser to the Federal Executive Council was appointed federal adviser in the Federal Executive Council. Kadir Alijegic, hitherto chief of the cabinet of the president of the Federal Executive Council, was reappointed chief of cabinet of the president of the Federal Executive Council.

PRESIDENT OF REPUBLICS, PROVINCES CHAMBER REELECTED

AU190854Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 May 78 p 1 AU

[Unattributed report on constituent sessions of the SFRY Assembly and its two chambers in Belgrade on 15 May]

[Excerpt] Zoran Polic (from Slovenia), heretofore president of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly, was reelected as president of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces. Dusan Sekic (from Vojvodina) and Dr Petar Vajcvic were elected as vice president and secretary of the same chamber, respectively.

SPOKESMAN VIEWS U.S. ARMS SALES, ZAIRE, OTHER MATTERS

Plane Sales Condemned

LD181800Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1644 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 18, (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia views U.S. sales of military aircraft to Israel as "encouragement to the pursuit of aggressive and expansionist aims" by Israel.

This statement was made today at the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat press conference by official spokesman Kalezic in response to a request for comment on the U.S. Senate's approval of fighter plane sales to Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia. Kalezic added that Yugoslavia considers the building up of military strength in defense of national independence and territorial integrity as the right of every country in the world.

Anxiety Over Zaire

LD181804Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1630 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 18 (TANJUG)--"We carefully follow and are concerned at the latest developments in Zaire," press spokesman for the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs Mirko Kalezic said here today, emphasizing that, for the moment. the Federal Secretariat has no detailed information available and is not in a position to comment on these developments. Kalezic made this statement at his regular press conference today in reply to a question regarding Zairean President Mobutu's request for urgent aid from France, Belgium, the U.S. and China to quell the armed rebellion in Zaire.

Stand on Cyprus Restated

LD181748Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1616 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 18 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia urges a peaceful settlement of the Cyprus problem on the basis of the relevant UN resolutions and in direct, equal dialogue between the two Cypriot national communities, the press spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs told his regular weekly press conference here today. Yugoslavia believes these are the only foundations for guaranteeing the sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonalignment of the Cypriot Republic, spokesman Mirko Kalezic, added. He recalled that these Yugoslav positions were set out also in the talks with Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit, during his recent visit to Yugoslavia.

Comments on Nonalined Movement

LD181822Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1625 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 18 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia has always urged in harmony with existing criteria, the expansion of the nonaligned countries' movement, Mirko Kalezic, press spokesman for the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, said today in reply to a question at his press conference on Yugoslavia's view of Bolivia's full member. [as received] He noted that Yugoslav representatives, on the occasion of the Bolivian foreign minister's visit to Yugoslavia last year, pointed out that they view with understanding Bolivia's expressed wish to be admitted as full member to the nonalined movement in which it has been participating as observer since 1961.

Cuban Membership Discussed

LD181824Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1627 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 18 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia considers, and it has pointed out on many occasions, that "non-aligned countries should deal by peaceful means with differences in their attitudes and possible disputes between them".

"These relations among the non-aligned mean respect for the principles of the UN Charter and nonalignment, in the interest of preserving and strengthening the unity of the non-aligned countries and preventing disputes between them from being used by outside factors."

This was pointed out at a press conference here today by press spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs Mirko Kalezic, when asked what was Yugoslavia's attitude to a memorandum Somalia recently addressed to the United Nations which disputes Cuba's membership in the movement of non-alignment.

"Yugoslavia has not been formally acquainted with the content of this memorandum," Kalezic added.

Geneva Meeting Assessed

LD181910Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1622 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 18 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia "is not and cannot be satisfied with the first session of the U.S. committee for the new economic order" which ended recently in Geneva without registering any progress.

At a press conference today, press spokesman of the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affaires Kalezic further said that the meeting had "failed to adopt a suitable final document although during its course, considerable agreement was expressed in assessing the causes determining the present unsatisfactory trends in the world economy.

Kalezic concluded that the "developing countries did not show the necessary readiness at the committee's meeting, despite the great importance of this new U.N. body, to provide the impulse necessary for settling some of the key problems of contemporary international relations".

REPORTAGE ON TRADE UNION CONFEDERATION MEETING 18 MAY

New Members Elected

LD181654Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1220 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At today's session in Belgrade the Central Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia (CTUY) elected new members of the Presidium proposed by the republican and provincial councils of the confederation of trade unions. These are: Ante Budimir, Vlado Mihaljevic, Vinko Hafner, Llijaz Kurtesi, Joze Franic, Janos Sreder, Bozo Tadic and Jovo Nikinovic.

Owing to transfer to new posts, Vice Presidents Dusan Bogdanov and Djuro Vekic were released from the posts they have hitherto occupied; Rade Galeb, hitherto chairman of the Federal Committee of the Trade Union of Industrial and Mining Workers, and Janez Barboric, hitherto president of the Trade Union Council of Slovenia, were elected to these posts.

Miodrag Vlahovic, Dr Boro Petkovski, Andrej Grahor and Vidoje Mitrovic, hitherto secretaries of the CTUY Central Council, were also released from their posts owing to new duties.

The new secretaries elected were Djordje Lazic, hitherto president of the Serbian Trade Union Council; Predrag Petrovski, hitherto chairman of the Federal Committee of the Service Industry Workers Trade Union; Bozo Tadic, hitherto chairman of the Montenegrin Committee of the Service Industry Workers Trade Union; Joze Franic, hitherto director of the Federal Employment Bureau; and Janos Sreder, hitherto vice president of the Vojvodina Trade Union Council.

Further Details

LD182118Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1816 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 18 (TANJUG)--The eighth congress of the Yugoslav Trade Union Confederation will be held in November this year, it was decided at a session of the Trade Union Confederation Council in Belgrade today.

Also adopted at today's session was a platform for the political activity of Yugoslav trade unions, to serve as the basis for the elaboration of a statute and other documents which will define the organization's activity.

In an explanatory statement preceding the document's adoption, vice-president of the Yugoslav Trade Union Confederation Council Dusan Bogdanov said that Yugoslavia's trade unions represent a unique, all-encompassing and voluntary organization of workers which [word indistinct] their individual interests and harmonize these interests with the general interests of the working class.

The trade union confederation, said Bogdanov, actively participates in developing the political system of socialist self-management and can fulfill such a function if it is incorporated to an even greater extent in the country's political system.

Bogdanov also noted the highly important role played by the trade union federations of Yugoslavia's constituent republics and autonomous provinces with regard to fulfilling the common interests of the working class in the whole country.

KOSOVO PRESIDENT CALLS FOR END TO ALBANIAN ATTACKS

AU190910Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 May 78 p 7 AU

[Report on speech by Dzavid Nimani at the 12th conference of the League of Communists of Kosovo in Pristina on 12 May]

[Text] Dzavid Nimani also participated in the discussion and spoke at length about the new qualitative basis for the further strengthening of the role and responsibility of the province for economic and political stability in the federation, created with the adoption and implementation of the new constitutions; he stressed that the constitutional position of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo in essence expresses the content of the federal system based on the principles of equality and joint responsibility for the unity and the strengthening of the political system, to which the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo has contributed and continues to contribute its active and constructive share. Having indicated the need to further build the consensual regulation of relations in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, as well as to struggle for the development of socialist relations among nationalities and against all manifestations of nationalism and its protagonists, Dzavid Nimani pointed out that the basic question of the ideopolitical activities of the League of Communists of Kosovo in the coming period should be the realization of the LCY policy on an accelerated development of Kosovo.

All the achievements which we point out at the conference and of which we are justifiably proud form the basis on which a stable political situation in our province rests. Our results in the material and general social development and the positive political feelings of the working people and of our peoples and nationalities confirm that the vitality of socialist self-management and the policy of the LCY and Comrade Tito have been successfully confirmed and are being confirmed also here, in the Province of Kosovo. However, being Marxists we know very well that the value and the advantage of a system of social relations, ideology and politics are not assessed merely on the basis of the momentary effects they cause but also on the basis of what prospects a system, an ideology and a certain policy open up for the future. We must therefore point out that an unswaying trust, a conscious and constant trust of the Kosovo people in the LCY and Comrade Tito, as well as their revolutionary optimism proceed from the awareness and the realization that socialist self-management, independence and nonalinement present realistic opportunities and open up new prospects for their secure future, Dzavid Namani said, among other things, in his speech. He devoted a part of his speech to relations with the neighboring People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

It is well known that differences exist between the two countries, Yugoslavia and Albania, both in the ideologies and in the political systems. We have always pointed out that this need not be an obstacle to the development of good neighborly relations and that it need not be an obstacle to the strengthening of mutual trust and respect, because these are of mutual interest.

Allow me on this occasion to express my view in connection with the occurence manifested in the recent days in the press and statements of some highest leaders of Albania who, allegedly through an ideological struggle, constantly attack our self-managing system, the LCY and the person of the president of the republic, Comrade Tito.

Although reading what has been said and written in this direction one gets the impression that it all emanates from dogmatic and bureaucratic beliefs and that it sometimes has a nationalist and irredentist coloring, the question is again raised in our country, primarily among the Albanians, regarding the purpose behind these insults, these attacks and interference in our internal affairs.

The question also arises as to why this kind of paternalism appears in the form of an intensified spiritual guardianship, when the equal position of the Albanians with other Yugoslav peoples and the advancement of the emancipation and an all-comprehensive national assertion of the Albanians in Yugoslavia are well known. It seems that this negation of the position and the achievements of the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia, which appears from time to time, has its roots in nationalism. Discussing this, I do not deny the normal interest that the Albanians must have in the emancipation of each individual part of their people. For this reason we must inform the people realistically, correctly and without hiding anything, make conclusions from experience gained and rejoice over mutual achievements.

I do not wish to polemicize about our political system or the political system existing in Albania, because each of the two countries has chosen its own road of development. However, I would like to point out that we communists and the Albanian nationality believe that these attacks, interference in the internal affairs and especially the personal insults against Comrade Tito must cease because they do not benefit the cooperation and the interests of the two countries. These attacks and insults against Yugoslavia and against Comrade Tito, from whom our fate and our achievements are inseparable, are direct attacks and insults against us Albanians and against our achievements. On the other hand, I also want to stress that the communists and the progressive forces of Kosovo will consistently implement the LCY policy in all fields in relation to neighboring Albania.

KOSOVO PRESIDENCY NAMES PROVINCIAL COUNCIL PRESIDENTS

LD181750Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1611 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Pristina--At a session today the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo is reported to have discussed amendments and addenda to the standing order on organization and work and a number of other questions within the sphere of its activity. The session, which was chaired by Dzavid Nimani, also appointed the presidents of the provincial councils and chairmen and members of the working bodies of the presidency. Dzavid Nimani is president of the Council for National Defense. Bejto Novobrdali was appointed president of the provincial council for relations with foreign countries and Sretko Trifunovic president of the provincial council for the defense of the constitutionally established order.

JOINT U.S.-SFRY PETROCHEMICAL COMPLEX STARTED

LD190232Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1445 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Summary] Omisalj on the island of Krk--The construction of the Dina petrochemical complex, in which Industrija Nafte [INA] in Zagreb and Dow Chemical Company are jointly investing $730 million, began today.

The construction was launched in an appropriate ceremony by Jakov Blazevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, in the presence of Lawrence Eagleburger, the U.S. ambassador to Yugoslavia.

The petrochemical complex will comprise eight factories. Production by the first completed installations is expected in 1980 and by the entire complex in 1982. As Fedor Rescec, director of the petrochemical construction project, said today, the complex will produce basic material for petrochemical products. The complex will, when fully operational, supply 1.5 million tons of such material valued at $600 million, annually. In the first years of operation, three quarters of the products will be marketed at home and one quarter by the Dow Chemical Company abroad.

By its investments, the DINA petrochemical project represents one of the most expensive building sites in Yugoslavia and in Europe, and as regards joint ventures with foreign partners the greatest venture of the Yugoslav economy so far. INA's share of investments is 51 and of Dow Chemical Company 49 percent. Only 800 workers will be employed in the new petrochemical complex, but its products are expected to provide tens of thousands of new jobs in existing and new installations throughout Yugoslavia.

ACTIVITIES OF PARTY, STATE LEADERS REPORTED

Djuranovic Receives Cuban Official

LD181337Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1208 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Ramiro Valdes Menendez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo, vice president of the State Council and vice president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, who is on a visit to our country.

Hodza Receives USSR's Stepanov

LD181404Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1140 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Fadil Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, received Vladimir Ilich Stepanov, USSR ambassador extraordinary, on a farewell visit today. On the occasion, Vice President Hodza presented Ambassador Stepanov with the Order of the Yugoslav Flag With Ribbon, awarded to him by Josip Broz Tito, president of Yugoslavia, for his services in developing and strengthening cooperation and friendly relations between the SFRY and the USSR.

Popovski Receives EEC Official

LD182106Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1808 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 18 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Executive Council member and president of the Federal Committee for Labor, Health and Social Security Svetozar Popovski (?today) had talks with the EEC vice president, Hendrikus Vredeling, who is on a working visit to Yugoslavia.

In the talk possibilities for regulating, within the new agreement between Yugoslavia and the EEC, the position of Yugoslavs temporarily employed in the EEC countries were discussed.

The talk particularly focused on questions regarding the putting on equal footing of Yugoslav workers with worker-citizens of the EEC member countries, as well as members of their families, in regard to all the questions in this field which have already been regulated among the EEC members.

CONFERENCE BEGINS ON USE OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

AU171654Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 17 May 78 AU

[Slobodan Kovacevic report]

[Text] At 0816 this morning, in memory of the moment when precisely 20 years ago President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito commissioned in Vince the first nuclear reactor in our country, the first conference began on the usage of nuclear reactors in Yugoslavia. Slobodan Kovacevic reports on what is expected from this meeting:

The basic task of the conference is to achieve a greater and a more direct use of the existing three nuclear reactors for the needs of the development of nuclear energy generation, the economy, medicine and science in our country. The conference will also discuss past experience in using the Yugoslav research reactors, as well as the further development of their exploitation possibilities.

Over 200 of our best-known scientists from this field, representatives of sociopolitical organizations, the economy and education gathered in the Yugoslavia Hotel this morning to examine at a 3-day meeting the most topical questions [words indistinct] at the threshold of the nuclear era.

The organizers are the best-known institutes from this field--the Boris Kidric Institute of Vinca, the Jozef Stefan Institute of Ljubljana, as well as the nuclear power plant under construction in Krsko. It is expected that numerous participants of this conference, which is very important for the development of nuclear energy generation in our country, will also reach some concrete agreements on the organization of a systematic training of cadres who, in view of [words indistinct] of our country in this field and the construction of several nuclear powerplants in the imminent future will be very much needed.

SAWPY CONFERENCE PRESIDENT REVIEWS VISIT TO PRC

LD181648Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1253 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Commission for International Relations and Cooperation was held today under the chairmanship of Aleksandar Bakocevic, member of the secretariat of the SAWPY Presidium, chairman of the SAWPY Federal Conference Commission for International Relations and Cooperation.

At the session Marin Cetinic, acting president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, discussed the results of the recent visit to the PRC by the SAWPY delegation led by himself. The importance of the useful and meaningful talks which our delegation held with leading officials, in work collectives and with citizens during the visit to the PRC was stressed.

A broad exchange of opinions took place during these talks on current domestic development and broader foreign policy problems and standpoints of the two countries. Both sides became better informed of the sociopolitical positions and significance of the SAWPY and the political consultative conference which is organized and functions in Chinese society as a way of bringing together all social organizations and the Chinese people on a front basis.

Concrete forms of future cooperation between the two organizations were also agreed, and it was stressed by both sides that the establishment and development of relations between SAWPY and the political consultative conference makes a significant contribution to the furthering and expansion of overall relations between the two socialist and independent countries.

At the session the commission also examined and gave a positive assessment of the reports and results of the visit to India and Japan by a SAWPY delegation led by Marjan Rozic; to a number of West African countries by a delegation led by Mihajlo Zvicer; to Finland by a delegation led by Petar Rakocevic; and also a number of other international activities undertaken by the SAWPY Federal Conference in this period on the level of international cooperation.

BRIEFS

TALKS WITH USSR--Belgrade--The session of the mixed commission for goods exchange between the SFRY and the USSR has begun in Belgrade. The commission will discuss the problems of goods exchange between the two countries and the realization of the trade in 1978. The Yugoslav delegation is led by Filip Babic, assistant federal secretary for foreign trade, and the Soviet side by M.G. Loshakov, member of the collegium of the Foreign Trade Ministry of the USSR. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0822 GMT 16 May 78 LD]

ITALIAN NAVY VISIT--Split, May 16, (TANJUG)--The "Amerigo Vespucci" training ship of the Italian Navy today sailed into Split the Yugoslav Middle Adriatic, for a friendly unofficial visit. During the stay in Split, the exhibition "the sea must live" will be opened on the boat as part of a drive for the preservation of the Mediterranean fauna and flora. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 16 May 78 LD]

RADIO, TELEVISION DIRECTOR--Titograd--The Presidium of the republican conference of the Socialist Alliance of Montenegro today appointed Vojin Dakovic, member of the LC Central Committee Presidium of Montenegro and up to now chairman of the republican assembly's commission for foreign policy and international relations, the new director-general of Titograd radio and television. The present director-general of the Titograd radio and television, Vladimir Popovic, is taking up another assignment. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1208 GMT 16 May 78 LD]

INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION ELECTION--Belgrade--A session of the Yugoslav group of the interparliamentary union was held today at the Yugoslav Assembly. Ilija Topaloski, delegate from Macedonia was elected new chairman of the Yugoslav group of the interparliamentary union. The new vice chairmen are Bogdan Osolmik from Slovenia and Dr Tomislav Badovinac from Croatia. A new executive committee of the group was also elected. Its members are: Rudi Kolak, Mara Radic, Stana Tomasevic, Ljubomir Markovic, Dr Stefica Bahtijarevic, Dr Vasil Grivcev, Mirko Zlender, Svetislav Popovic, Petar Rovcanin, Elhami Nimani, Fazli Majtazi, Kalman Peher and Zarko Cosic. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1415 GMT 16 May 78 LD]

CUBAN AMBASSADOR--Belgrade, May 16, (TANJUG)--Acting President of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Federal Conference Marin Cetinic and secretariat member of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Presidency Aleksandar Bakocevic received, in separate visits, Cuba's ambassador to Yugoslavia Eloy Valdes today. [word indistinct] Discussed on this occasion was bilateral cooperation between the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance and Cuba's Committee for the Defence of the Revolution. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1738 GMT 16 May 78 LD]

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